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#### WINTER ISSUE OF THE "C. & D."

Date of Publication: January 28, 1905.

CIRCULATION: Wherever the English language is read.

CONTENTS: Illustrated, interesting, and varied, dealing with all departments of pharmacy and the drug-trade.

STYLE: An édition de luxe of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, bound in an original and novel cover printed in colours and gold.

ADVERTISEMENTS: Besides the displayed announcements, provision is made in the issue for the insertion of circulars and insets supplied to us by firms. The Publisher is particularly desirous that those who propose to place advertisements or insets in the number should write to him as soon as possible.

The OPPORTUNITY is exceptional. It is the first in 1905 for addressing, through the best advertising medium in the trade, 12,000 of the best buyers of all kinds of druggists' goods.

ADDRESS for all particulars: The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

#### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

AT BRADFORD on Wednesday six registered chemists were prosecuted by the Patent-medicine Vendors and Drug-stores Association for selling veratrine contrary to the provisions of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act.

ONE of the six cases was heard, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law, appearing for the defence, which resolved itself into a statement of the fact that the article sold (Rankin's ointment) was a vermin-killer, and the poisons schedule contains in the second part "Every compound containing any poison mentioned in this schedule when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin."

THE prosecution regarded the sale as one of veratrine, and therefore argued that sale to an unknown person is a breach of the law. The Magistrates seemed to agree, but after hearing the vermin-killer argument reserved their decision (p. 8).

THE case involves an interesting point as to the powers of the Pharmaceutical Council and the Privy Council under Section 2, which is dealt with on p. 19.

ALTERATIONS in this month's stores prices are noted on p. 2.

AN EXTENSION of the Postal-order System to Colonial parts is noted on p. 2.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE in regard to the Cape tinctures is epitomised on p. 35.

THE law as to costs in cases of rate-collection is pithily put in a paragraph on p. 8.

MACE is now adulterated with the valueless Bombay kind. A test for its detection is described on p. 25.

HARRY HEWITT, a chemist's assistant, has been arrested in connection with the deaths of his uncle and aunt (p. 4).

A METHOD for the detection of yeast-extract in beef-extract is one of several interesting items in Scientific Progress (p. 14).

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA is to be the standard for drugs in Western Australia, if a Bill before the Legislative Assembly passes (p. 35).

BUSINESS CHANGES are always numerous and more than usually important at this time of year, as may be gathered from the collection on p. 12.

JAPAN WAX has recently altered in melting-point. This is due to admixture with perilla oil, as to which a note by Mr. E. J. Parry will be found on p. 34.

A CURIOUS CASE of carbolic-poisoning is reported on p. 4. The victim swallowed a few drops of carbolic acid in water instead, apparently, of inhaling the acid.

THE SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT, which has just come into force in New Zealand, provides that shops are to be closed at six o'clock on four nights in the week. It applies to chemists (p. 20).

THE ADULTERATION OF EUCALYPTUS OIL with castor oil, which we referred to last week, is further discussed by Mr. C. J. Bennett, who gives particulars of his research on the oil in a paper on p. 33.

JOHN ISLIP, who in October 1902 was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for obtaining goods by fraud, has begun again to send orders to chemists, and we print one of them as a warning to all (p. 2).

THE Transvaal Pharmacy Board election has resulted in the return of Messrs. R. Butters, J. H. Dinwoodie, W. T. Skinn, and B. Owen Jones, the last named being the first Government nominee (p. 36).

THE New Zealand Minister of Public Health has gazetted a regulation requiring the names and quantities of ingredients in many proprietary medicines to be printed on the labels thereof. We print the list on p. 18.

THE DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL have hitherto permitted their Weights and Measures Acts inspectors to mark glass measures at 3d. per dozen. The Board of Trade insists upon higher prices, and the Council reply that this will encourage foreign imports (p. 4).

THE TROUBLE in the shellac-market has been the principal topic in Mincing Lane, and we note that prices have dropped considerably. Cloves are also lower. Dragon's-blood, fenugreek, golden seal, and santolin are higher; chamomiles are firmer, and tartaric acid is casier (p. 29).

## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor

### Brevities.

The Nailsworth Bench on December 28 committed for trial a man named Joseph Butt, of Mile End Road, London, for alleged frauds in connection with the sale of "hygienic" cigarettes.

Mabel Gladys Lewis was arrested by the Cardiff Police on December 31 for stealing from the shop of Mr. H. A. Hobbs, chemist, Stanwell Road, Penarth, a cashbox containing 20*l.* in notes, cheques, and gold.

Among the managers appointed by the London County Council for their schools are Alderman C. E. Fox (W. Fox & Sons, chemists) and Mrs. Fox, Mr. A. P. Barnard, chemist and druggist, Hackney Road, and Mr. Theophilus Nicholls, chemist, Church Road, Homerton.

An inquest was held at Shields, on December 30, on the body of Charles Kemp (28), described as a chemist and druggist, of 270 South Frederick Street, who died suddenly on December 26. Dr. Gibbon said death was due to cardiac failure, and a verdict was given accordingly. The name of "Charles Kemp" does not appear on the register of chemists and druggists for 1904.

### Foreign Postal Orders.

The Postmaster-General has made arrangements whereby postal orders issued in the United Kingdom, at the existing rates of poundage, will be payable at post-offices in the Bahamas, Ceylon, the Seychelles, Trinidad, and the British Somaliland Protectorate. British postal orders will also be obtainable there for payment in the United Kingdom.

### Industrial Alcohol Inquiry.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to inquire into the use of duty-free alcohol for industrial purposes was held in the Board-room, Somerset House, on January 3. The members present were Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I. (Chairman), the Hon. J. Scott Montagu, M.P., Sir William Holland, M.P., Sir William Crookes, Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., Dr. W. Somerville, Mr. L. D. Nicholson, and Mr. T. Tyrer. The witnesses examined were Mr. W. Mandeville Edwards (Messrs. Christopher Thomas & Brothers, Ltd., Bristol), Mr. Thorp Whitaker (the Bradford Dyers' Association), and Mr. T. Macwalter (Messrs. Elliott & Sons, Ltd., Barnet).

### Store-prices.

No radical changes are apparent in the January issue of the Civil Service Stores price-list, the alterations being practically the same as those noted in November (*C. & D.*, November 5, p. 744). Since then chamomile-flowers have been advanced to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. and Ingram's enemas to 5*s.* 3*d.* each. The price of white vaseline is now 8*d.* per 5-oz. bottle, the white vaseline at 7*d.* per 2-oz. bottle having been discontinued. Pulvis Vitalis (Dr. Tiley), 8½*d.* per packet, has likewise been taken out of list.

The Army and Navy Stores price-circular for January 1905 quotes camphor at 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb., 1-oz. tablets, 3*d.* each or 3*s.* 5*d.* per lb.; Bergmann's formaldehyde tooth cream, 6*d.* per tube; clinical thermometers (1 min., magnifying index) 2*s.* 6*d.* each; ditto, with Kew certificate, 3*s.* 9*d.* each; Dr. Pray's electric nail-polish, 1*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; Fuo, 2*s.* 7*d.* per bottle; Luce's Florida water, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

In Spiers & Pond's stores price-list Blinblow has been advanced to 1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per tin, and camphor to 3*d.* per oz. and 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Antipon has been reduced to 3*s.* 11*d.*, sugar of milk to 9*d.* per lb., and "Tabloid" trional to 1*s.* per bottle of twenty-five. There have been added to stock "Anturic" bath-salts, 1*s.* 6*d.* per tin; "Calista" inhalant, 3*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; Cleaver's eczema-cream, 2*s.* 6*d.* per tin; Dr. Andrew Clarke's tonic blood-tablets, 2*s.* 3*d.* per bottle; Jeyes' "Sublime" toilet-soap, 10½*d.* per box of three tablets; "Lynchgate" hygienic feeders, 10½*d.* each; "Paxa" pillows, 3*s.* 6*d.* each; Veedee vibrators, 30*s.* each; "Zepto" tartar remover, 7½*d.* each. "Anturic" bath-salts, 3*s.* 6*d.* per tin, and Jeyes' "Sublime" toilet-soap, 6*d.* bars, have been withdrawn from stock.

### Beware of John Islip.

At the Northamptonshire Quarter Sessions on October 17, 1902, a man called John Islip was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for obtaining goods by fraud from Northamptonshire tradesmen. He is out again, and we are compelled to repeat the warnings we gave for months before the police caught him two years ago. The following is a facsimile (slightly reduced) of a letter received this week by Messrs. Roberts & Co., chemists, Bond Street, W.:

10 Leamington Villas  
Acton, Middle.

Jan 2. 1905

Dear Sirs,

Mr. Blamey, Chemist  
of Kings Rd. Brighton  
writes  
tells me you keep the Triple  
Soap, if so, please send a  
half dozen, also a small box  
of Easwic soap.  
Yours truly  
John Islip.  
Messrs Roberts & Co.  
Bond St

There is a postscript on the flyleaf: "Also a small bottle of Atkinson's white Pomade Hongroise.—J. J." Messrs. Roberts & Co., knowing Islip's record, did not execute this "order." We strongly warn our subscribers who receive letters from Islip to hand them to the superintendent of police, or send them to us.

### Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

This exhibition is to be held at the Crystal Palace from May to September of this year. The Honorary Committee of Advice consists of ninety gentlemen (beginning with the Duke of Argyll and ending with G. W. Vidal, Esq., I.C.S.), embracing names of persons distinguished in aristocracy, diplomacy, art, science, and commerce. The commercial world is of course predominant, representatives of the Colonies being particularly numerous. We do not observe that chemical industry or pharmacy is directly represented, but probably Sir William Abney, Sir George Watt, and Mr. Brudenell-Carter may be relied upon to look after science. Sectional committees are appointed for Australia, North America, Africa, India, and "Colonies not having responsible Governments." The exhibits are divided into twenty classes—Agriculture, etc.; Mining and Metallurgy, etc.; Civil Engineering, etc.; Naval Architecture; Prime Movers, etc., and Railway Plant; Machinery; Road Carriages, etc.; Cutlery and Ironmongery, etc.; Heating and Cooking Apparatus; Gas, etc.; Electricity; Chemistry and Apparatus (including processes and appliances connected with applied chemistry and physics, philosophical instruments and apparatus, hygiene, sanitation—public and domestic); Food (including drinks); Textile Fabrics, etc.; Paper and Printing, etc.; Furniture and Decorations, etc.; Pottery and Glass; Jewellery, etc.;

Fisheries; and Education. It is stated that an endeavour will be made to bring together, as far as possible, a complete collection of the Indian and Colonial drugs and pharmaceutical preparations which are contained in the Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, or which are likely to be included in the Imperial Pharmacopœia which the General Medical Council is believed to have in contemplation. Many of these drugs are scarcely at all known to British pharmacists, and it is at least possible that in certain cases some of them may offer advantages worthy of being secured, either for direct administration or as sources of alkaloids. This will probably be done under Class XII. (Chemistry, etc.). Fuller particulars of the Exhibition may be obtained from the Commissioner, Mr. G. Collins Levy, 14 Victoria Street, S.W.

#### Fire.

On January 2 fire broke out in the North Brook Vitriol-works, Canal Road, Bradford, belonging to Mr. G. H. Leather, manufacturing chemist. A staff of men had been working through the night in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. On returning from supper they discovered that several barrels containing oils, which were stacked in a yard, had become ignited, and in a very short time the roof of an adjoining shed was ablaze. The workmen attacked the fire with vitriol, thus preventing the spread of the flames to any of the main buildings. The Fire-brigade quenched the flames in about an hour, and the total damage was not serious.

#### An Unfortunate Mistake.

At Clerkenwell Police Court on December 29, Harold Bateson (25), described as a chemist, of Clyde Road, Harlesden, was charged, on remand, with stealing from the person of Olga Martens a purse containing money, altogether of the value of 11s. Mr. W. Ricketts, jun., who defended, intimated that his client wished to give evidence on oath to clear himself of any possible stigma that the preferring of such a charge against a respectable man might leave. The prisoner was also prepared with witnesses as to his character. The prisoner then entered the witness-box, and said he was a dispenser at the time of the charge at a hospital. He had since obtained better employment. On the evening of December 23 he was making his way towards Euston Station, after leaving his employment, when he saw a man running and heard cries of "Stop thief!" He ran after the man, who turned a corner, and as he was about to follow a gentleman seized him. A constable came up with the prosecutrix, who declared he was the thief, and he was charged accordingly. He protested his innocence from the beginning, and had been remanded on bail. Mr. Bros, without calling on evidence of character, discharged the prisoner, and said the prosecutrix was mistaken in the man.

#### Birmingham Notes.

Inquiries have reached Birmingham from South America for a new cure for drunkenness. Not much can be gleaned of its nature, but it is believed to be one of the synthetic group. What is it?

A large advertisement-board over the Central Hall, Corporation Street, under which is Needham's, late Major's, drug-stores, was blown down in the gale of Friday, December 30, and fell upon two women, who were removed to the General Hospital and detained.

Mr. A. M. Chance's protest about the Guards' Sunday parade has called forth an amusing reply by a correspondent which illustrates history repeating itself. Eighty years ago Birmingham desired to put down Sunday trading. One Saturday morning there appeared in the window of a cookshop at the corner of Steel House Lane three suckling-pigs ready dressed, each bearing a label in his mouth. The first said, "I shall be cooked to-morrow"; No. 2 said, "So shall I"; No. 3 said, "And so shall I if by 'Chance' I'm not prevented." Chance was High Bailiff, and grandfather of Mr. A. M. Chance.

A serious accident has happened at the Sutton Coldfield Technical School. A student of the Grammar School, when illustrating a paper on match-making, made two experiments, the first consisting of the ignition of potassium chlorate and red phosphorus, which was successfully performed, and a second the ignition of a mixture of potassium chlorate, barium nitrate, and carbon, in order to produce a green fire. By mistake phosphorus was also

added to this, and a portion of it remaining in the mortar was stirred by a lad, when the mixture exploded violently, severely injuring the operator.

#### Cheltenham and District Chemists' Association.

A meeting of this Association was held on December 29, Mr. William Barron (President) in the chair. Other members present were Messrs. J. Chambers, W. G. Church, Arthur Hill, W. H. Hill, R. J. Jeffs, Frank T. Palmer (Treasurer), W. Palmer, L. L. Stroud (Tewkesbury), Henry Wilkins, and J. A. Thomas (Secretary), and Mr. D. Hughes (representative of Mr. W. Martindale) as a guest. The President recorded his reminiscences of eighteen meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference he has attended. As a result he was enabled to entertain the company in a very effectual manner, and to point out the many advantages, both intellectual and social, to be obtained by attending the Conference; such gatherings affording an opportunity of seeing many places of interest and of joining in the many social functions that are provided for the pleasure and amusement of those who attend. Mr. Barron pointed out the opportunities these gatherings afford of meeting old friends and long-lost acquaintances. The President attended the Conference of 1904 at Sheffield, when he was the delegate of the Cheltenham Association, and in his concluding remarks he strongly recommended all members of the Association, and chemists generally, to make greater efforts to attend future Conferences whenever possible. Messrs. F. T. Palmer, L. L. Stroud, and J. A. Thomas thanked the President for his interesting comments, and the meeting closed with a discussion on matters of trade interest and arrangements for a dinner to be held at an early date.

#### Cromer Photographie Society

was formed on December 29, as the result of a meeting held in the Chess-room, Cromer. Mr. D. Davison, pharmaceutical chemist, was in the chair and Mr. C. J. C. Goodyear, chemist and druggist, mentioned that twenty-five persons had promised to join if a society were formed. Mr. D. Dulley was elected President, Dr. Burton and Mr. D. Davison Vice-Presidents, and Mr. C. J. C. Goodyear Secretary.

#### The "Extract" Annual.

The twenty-first annual dinner of the employés and staff at the "Extract" works of Messrs. Newball & Mason, of Nottingham, took place on December 30. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. Mason, and Mr. B. Deaville was Vice-Chairman. As usual, the programme (which is the product of the firm's own printing department) is a unique and handsome souvenir of the occasion. It is interspersed with quotations from Dickens, Dante, Shakespeare, Arnold, Lowell, Lewis Morris, Steele, Leigh Hunt, Scott, and "Festus." On the inside back cover is reproduced "Withers' Christmas Song," from "Poor Robin's Almanac for 1695." There were twenty-three songs, three duets, and one "musical selection" for the delectation of the company, besides a sketch taken from the "Goose with the Golden Eggs," a farce in one act first performed at the Strand Theatre in 1859. A most enjoyable evening was spent by the large company of "Extractors" present.

#### Contracts.

The following contracts have been settled:

Belper Workhouse.—Messrs. J. Calvert & Sons, chemists, for drug-requisites.

Bolton Workhouse.—Mr. J. R. Shallcross, Tonge Moor Road, for extract of malt and cod-liver oil; T. Moscrop & Co., Folds Road, for Jeyes' disinfecting-fluid and sulphur.

Gloucester Corporation.—Mr. J. Franklin, for powder disinfectants, and Mr. W. Walwin for liquid disinfectants.

Macclesfield Workhouse.—Messrs. Wood & Pass, for drugs.

North Bierley Workhouse.—Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton, for disinfecting-fluid.

#### Sheffield Notes.

The Editor of the "Sheffield Daily Independent," in his copy "The Day's Doings," on Thursday last, referred to "a useful book catalogue" received from Messrs. Boots, Ltd., giving a list of the books in the whole of their circulating libraries. He said: "They have specialised in books as much as in drugs, and in consequence have collected a big modern readable library."

The "Sheffield Daily Independent" of December 28 contained a rather severe attack on local pharmacists. It was about getting things late at night. A medical man told how, paying an unprofessional visit to Sheffield recently, and staying at one of the hotels, he was shortly after ten o'clock at night consulted in a not very serious case in the hotel, and it was necessary that a certain drug should be procured if the suffering patient was to be able to have some rest during the night. The doctor called at eleven chemists' shops in High Street, Barker Pool, West Street, and elsewhere, and was unable to rouse anyone to attend to his wants. He at last got what he wanted at the Royal Hospital. The "Independent" writer made this the basis of a wild attack on Sheffield chemists, which Mr. H. G. Williams, the Hon. Secretary of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, promptly replied to, stating that if the doctor had asked the "boots" at the hotel he would have had no difficulty in obtaining what he required, for at least two chemists in the centre of the town always have some one on night duty.

#### The Stamping of Glass Measures.

At the last meeting of the Durham County Council the Chairman called attention to a matter which had suddenly arisen in reference to the law in regard to the stamping of glass measures. The present law is altered by a new Act, which came into force on January 1, and the Board of Trade, in view of this, had issued a list of fees for stamping, to which the Boroughs of Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, and Newcastle, as well as the County Council of Durham, took strong objection. For the last ten years they had been entitled to charge 1s. a dozen for the stamping of glass measures. Under the powers of the Act, by arrangement with the manufacturers, they were able to make a considerable rebate without the cost of erecting buildings and supplying machinery, the manufacturers doing the stamping for them. While they were entitled to charge 1s. they only charged 3d., and the effect had been that the 3d. charged produced more to the County Council than the 1s. did ten years ago. In 1895 the number of glass measures stamped in the district was 786,000. The number of glass measures stamped in 1904 was 2,881,000. Under the new Act it would be impossible to make this rebate, and they were satisfied that the manufacture of glass measures, which had been carefully upheld by the wise policy of the Council, would diminish, and the only effect of the new Act would be to restore the foreign glass trade to the same activity that existed ten years ago. There is power under the new Act to make a rebate in certain circumstances, but the amount which has been fixed by the Board of Trade would absolutely prevent them from giving any rebate, and some part of the charge for stamping would fall upon the rates. Following upon this statement the Chairman, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Clerk were appointed to see that the new Act is applied in the way that Parliament intended.

#### No Written Directions.

A case of accidental poisoning by carbolic acid was investigated by Deputy Coroner Oddie at Hammersmith on January 3. Richard Huskinson (39), a furrier, employed by a firm in New Oxford Street, had been treated by the firm's doctor for laryngitis. The widow said the deceased by the doctor's orders put a few drops of carbolic acid in a tumbler of water and swallowed it. It was left to his discretion as to the amount he put into the glass. On New Year's morning he complained of his throat being very bad. He asked for the carbolic, which was obtained from Mr. Feltwell, chemist, Hammersmith Road, and kept in a blue poison-bottle, properly labelled. She got deceased some water, but did not see him take it. Directly afterwards he sent her for some assistance, fell back, and died. Dr. Bevan, of Girdler's Road, said death was due to carbolic-acid poisoning. Deceased had no doubt been told to put a drop or two of carbolic in a glass of water for a gargle, but it was ridiculous to suppose that any medical man would suggest his swallowing it. The Coroner said he had received a letter from Dr. Jackson, of Ridinghouse Street, W., who said he had treated deceased for laryngitis, and had ordered inhalations, but he had certainly never ordered carbolic acid to be taken internally. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

#### A Charge of Murder.

Two elderly people, William Hewitt and his wife, were found dead at York on December 30, in circumstances pointing to murder. Suspicion attaches to a nephew, Harry Hewitt, an adopted son of the old couple, who is said to be a chemist's assistant. He was formerly manager of a chemist's shop at Castleford, and a year or two ago was employed in a shop at Hull. Lately he has been out of employment, and resided with his uncle and aunt. He was arrested on December 31, after having been missing for some days. When charged at the York Police Court on January 2 he had nothing to say, and was remanded.

#### The Sale of Prussic Acid.

At Winsford, Cheshire, on December 29, Mr. J. C. Bate held an inquest relative to the death of Thomas Burgess (51) from prussic-acid poisoning. Mr. Henry Ward, chemist and druggist, High Street, Over, stated that deceased came into his shop and asked for some prussic acid. Witness told him he could not have any without registering, and he must also get a witness who was known to both of them. Upon that deceased fetched a neighbouring tradesman. Asked what the acid was for, the deceased replied that it was for another person, who wished to clean some brasses. Knowing that prussic acid was not used for such a purpose, he recommended oxalic acid. The Coroner: Under those circumstances didn't you consider it your duty not to supply him? Witness: He insisted upon having it. The Coroner: But he was not entitled to have it if you were not satisfied it was for a legitimate purpose. Witness: I was satisfied he was in his proper mind. The Coroner: A man in his right mind may get a poison under false pretences. Witness: If a man tells you a lie, there is nothing else for it. The Coroner: If a man told you a lie, and you knew it, would you supply him with the acid? Witness: Certainly not. The Coroner: Didn't he tell you he wanted it for brasses? Witness: Yes; I had no suspicion that he wanted it for an illegitimate purpose, or I would not have served him. In reply to further questions, witness said he served deceased with one drachm. Evidence was also given by Mr. Harold Whitby, chemist and druggist, 124 High Street, Winsford, who said deceased came to his shop on the same day, and, telling him that he wanted something with which to poison a dog, asked if prussic acid would do. Witness knew that he had been a breeder of dogs, and believed him. Mr. Whitby told the deceased that prussic acid was all right, but suggested shooting the dog. Deceased demurred, and eventually witness agreed to let him have three-pennyworth, which was nearly two drachms, and deceased called in a Mr. Dodd to serve as a witness. He had no idea the acid was wanted for an unlawful purpose, neither did he know deceased had previously purchased any from Mr. Ward. The Coroner, in summing up, said he could not help thinking that it was somewhat lax of Mr. Ward to supply the deceased with the prussic acid, after the statement that it was for the purpose of cleaning brasses—a purpose for which it was never used—and he would have been quite justified in declining to sell. There was not much profit on the sale of it, and a chemist ought to be satisfied before he disposed of a poison that it was intended for a legitimate purpose. The jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*.

#### The Week's Poisonings.

Three of the eleven deaths by poisoning that have taken place during the week were misadventures. These were the three children of a Nailsworth brassfounder, named Brinkworth, all of whom died suddenly of poisoning, the nature of which has not yet been determined. Dr. T. J. Quicke, of Hull, poisoned himself with prussic acid, and the Winsford suicide with the same poison is referred to above. Robert Stringer (26) poisoned himself with oxalic acid at Brighton, and Mrs. Lily Collins, of Blackburn, likewise took a fatal dose of oxalic acid. At the inquest on the latter it was stated that the acid had been purchased at the shop of a chemist, but a juror remarked that it was easy for anyone to obtain it at some shops by sending a child for it. He knew that some grocers sold it, and that the packets were not labelled "Poison."—Samuel Burton, a labourer, took an overdose of laudanum and died in his garden at Nottingham.—Hannah Herbert died at Whittington Moor from laudanum-poisoning.—James Kennedy, of Grays, took a disinfectant; and a Southampton man named Butt took salt of lemon.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Fire.

The Medical Hall of Mr. W. H. Howe, pharmaceutical chemist, Carrickfergus, has been considerably damaged by fire. The Fire-brigade extinguished the outbreak, but much of the stock was damaged by water.

### Tenders.

The Governor's of Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital, Dublin, invite tenders for surgical bandages, etc., including absorbent wool, lint, Gamgee tissue, gauze, plasters, and tennax. Tenders must be sent in by January 11.

### A Spartan L.G.B.

The Kinsale Board of Guardians have passed a resolution protesting against the decision of the L.G.B. in declining to allow recoupment for medicines supplied to the Union dispensaries on the ground that the contractor made a mistake by placing the price in the quantity column and *vice versa*.

### Sheep-dip Agitation.

The question of compulsory sheep-dipping in Ireland, which is being ventilated in a Dublin journal, is being made the excuse for a demand for free trade in poisonous sheep-dips. The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland may be trusted to see that the suggestion for licensed poison-sellers other than chemists receives the utmost opposition.

### Personal.

Mr. Samuel Parker Boyd, M.A., managing director of Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., chemists and druggists, Dublin, has been re-elected a member of the Port and Docks Board of that city.

Mr. C. T. Conyngham, son of Mr. Henry Conyngham, ex-Councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has passed with honours the Arts degree examination of Dublin University, and is proceeding to the medical qualification, of which he has completed his third year's course.

### Pharmacy Students' Concert.

The *conversazione* and concert for pharmacy students organised by Mr. Thomson took place at the Pharmaceutical Society's house, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on December 29. Mr. W. F. Wells was in the chair, Mr. J. Smith in the vice-chair, and there was an excellent attendance, several other prominent pharmacists being present. Songs were given by Miss Hartinson, Dr. Ashe, Mr. A. Tyrie, Miss May Wells, Miss Frances Wells, Mr. S. J. Horton, and Miss Casey, pianoforte selections by Mr. F. Dickinson, violin solos by Miss Maud Wells, and recitations by Miss Emma Wells and Mr. T. Mather Thomson. There was an interval for refreshments, which were served by Mrs. Wells and other ladies in the Council Chamber. Votes of thanks to Mr. Wells and the performers were occasions for a few speeches, and the company separated after singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King."

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Business-change.

Mr. G. B. W. Archer, chemist and druggist, Dalkeith, has opened a branch at Eskbank, with fittings supplied by Messrs. John Sanger & Sons, of Winsley Street, London, W.

### Dundee Notes.

Mr. James Anderson, chemist, Commercial Street, offers valuable prizes to his assistants in order to encourage them in their duties, and to "push" the sales of perfumery. A pretty gold bangle was won on Christmas Eve by an energetic young lady, who broke all records by her phenomenal drawings.

The Christmas perfumery-trade has been disappointing for Dundee chemists, with few exceptions. This is not to be wondered at, seeing that nearly every shopkeeper now shares in it. Besides this, Church bazaars and sales of work have been very numerous lately, and nearly all

of these are large distributors of perfumes. [All the more reason why chemists should fight harder for the trade they have established. We know many who do, and win.—EDITOR.]

### Glasgow Notes.

The Christmas and New Year trade in perfumes and fancy goods has been exceptionally poor, although the displays were on a lavish scale, and the decorative effects unusually attractive.

The "Glasgow Evening News" has been publishing special articles on the Shop-hours Act to show that it is unworkable. Nearly all the warehousemen and shopkeepers in the centre of the city are strongly opposed to a weekly half-holiday, and are holding meetings to take measures for preventing its adoption.

The Committee appointed at the December meeting of the G. and W. of S. Pharmaceutical Association to consider the question of early closing has issued a circular letter and postcards for the purpose of taking a *plébiscite* on the subject. The letter states that, in the judgment of the committee, "a fixed hour for the whole city would not be workable, the varying conditions of business operating differently in the various districts." The questions set on the postcards are as follow:

(1) Are you in favour of the earlier closing of chemists' shops?

(2) If so, what hour would be most suitable for your district?

(3) Are you in favour of reducing Sunday hours?

(4) If so, what hours would be most suitable for your district?

(5) Do you give night-bell attendance?

(6) If so, would you favour the charging of a night-bell fee after the closing-hour?

It is not expected that the *plébiscite* will have any effect, except as an expression of opinion.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE CAR OF PROGRESS.—M. Girard, Director of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, has just bought a 12-h.p. motor-car of the Limousine type to facilitate the rapid transit of his staff and samples.

INOCULATION AGAINST BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.—Behrings and Lignères system is to be tried in France under the auspices of the Central Society of Veterinary Medicine. Twenty-four animals were inoculated at Melun on Sunday last by Professor Vallé, of the Alfort Veterinary School, and a further large number will be inoculated during the year.

AN EX-PHARMACIST ON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—M. Astier is now Deputy for an Auvergnat division and President of the Commission of Industry and Commerce. Interviewed last week he expressed himself against another Paris International Exhibition soon. The jubilee of the Third Republic, 1920, he thought would be quite soon enough. As to special exhibitions, they are quite another matter, and he proposes an International Sports Exhibition for 1907, to include motor-cars and airships and every kind of athletics possible and imaginable.

THE INTERNES FANCY-DRESS BALL at the Salle Wagram took place at Christmas-time, as usual; the "cavalcade" of cars was as startling and ghastly as ever. Most of them were of surgical and medical nature, the only skit of interest to pharmacists being the "Andral" group, where Metchnikoff's specific against old age was ladled out to a host of white-haired and decrepit applicants. The sterilised-milk feeding-bottle, iodine, and serum figured in the Beaujon allegory of "The March towards Sclerosis," the hospital where M. Léger is head pharmacist.

THE LOIRET SOCIETY OF PHARMACISTS commenced, some fifteen years ago, to issue a little annual pamphlet of formulæ not figuring in the Codex or other works. Begun on a modest scale for free distribution, it has gradually attained a circulation of four or five thousand copies. The idea was encouraged and taken up by the General Association of French Pharmacists, and the eighth edition is issued under the patronage of this national body, having

been edited by a committee of five members of the Loiret Society and five members of the French Association.

**THE TARS AT TOOTHBRUSH-DRILL.**—A thoughtful Admiralty have decreed that every man in the French Navy shall have a towel and a toothbrush of his own! But as there is no room to dry the towels and a glass or cup is practically unobtainable outside the messrooms, etc., the sailor's idea is that the towel is given him to help wrap up his kit and the toothbrush to mark his *matricule* or number on same. As to tooth-powder, the *infirmier* (sick-bay attendant) is supposed to distribute this, and he punctually and regularly does so—each time his locker is so full that he can store no more away; at other times he considers it a useless proceeding. A naval officer, struck by this state of things, imagined a toothbrush-drill. All hands were piped to the mizen-mast, around which a neat washing-arrangement with taps was surmounted by a card of instructions. The men were drawn up in squares, the toothbrush to port and the drinking-goblet to starboard, and each petty officer was instructed to see that his men's molars were holystoned as white as the vessel's deck ere they steered back to the foc'sle.

**THE LIST OF LAUREATES** for the 1903-4 session of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy has now appeared. M. Gaston Gerard takes the 12*l.* gold medal for third-year students, as well as the 24*l.* "Ménier" prize and silver medal (founded by the well-known chocolate firm). M. Marius Ebrén is awarded the third-year bronze medal, and also a silver medal for analytical chemistry. M. Houdard is the first-year School silver medallist, and has a second silver medal for practical work in general chemistry. M. Adrien Malmarche wins the Desportes prize (20*l.*), and a silver medal for practical micrographical work. The Laillet prize goes to M. Hubaut, the Lebeault prize to M. Lavialle, the first "Henri Buignet" (physical sciences) to M. Lasausse, and the Flon prize (chemistry or physics applied to manufactures) to M. Delange. These last-named four prizes were all founded by retired pharmacists, and are worth some 20*l.* apiece. A number of other medals have been awarded for study and laboratory work. A curious feature of the prize-list is that among the twenty "laureates" only two (M. Bagros and M. Leseieur) are of Parisian birth. There is no lady prize-winner, but Mlle. Thérèse Odette figures among those "honourably mentioned" in physical science.

**PROVINCIAL NOTES.**—"Nîmes is where Daudet spent his youth, not Tarascon," I was told during my recent visit in the South of France, "and if you want to find that pharmacy he knew so well and described so often, that is the place to search for it." So I took the hint, and hastened off to the famous old Gallo-Roman city. Every visitor to Nîmes is first taken to see the "Maison Carrée." ("We called it the square house, because it is not square, but oblong, and not a house, but a temple," was my guide's explanation—these Provençaux are terribly Irish at times.) As I turned my head to hide a smile, I saw just opposite the window of a pharmacy entirely filled with "electric catskins." I had seen these articles very often in French pharmacies at Nice, etc., but never such a large collection. I believe this pharmacist makes a speciality of the article and sells wholesale and for export. The skins are advertised as cures for rheumatism, bronchitis, etc., and sell at 9*fr.* apiece flannel lined, and 10*fr.* lined with silk. Daudet's statue in a square close by reminded me once more of my quest, and I finished by discovering two Nîmes pharmacies of which one I still imagine must have been that dear to Daudet's youth. M. Gamel's *officine* is a corner shop on the Place du Salamandre, a handsome modern establishment. This pharmacist is President of the local Syndicate, and a leading man of the "South-Eastern Federation" which makes so much stir in French pharmaceutical politics. The only other pharmacy giving on a square is that kept by M. Dunan, "doctor in pharmacy," in the Place de la Cathédrale. Perhaps some of your literary readers who are admirers of Daudet can identify one or the other with the great novelist's youth; personally I incline to the former. By the way, one of the "Mutualiste" (provident societies) pharmacies one hears so much talk about in France just now is just opposite M. Dunan's.

## India and the East.

(News from our own Correspondents.)

**AT THE GOVERNMENT OPIUM-SALE** in Calcutta on December 5, 2,000 chests each of Behar and Benares opium were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,545 per chest, the total proceeds of the sale aggregating Rs. 61,83,675.

**THE S.S. "SECUNDA,"** belonging to the British India S.N. Company, foundered in Galle Harbour by striking a submerged rock on December 12 last. Her cargo included a large amount of citronella oil for New York.

**OPIUM-AGENTS IN BENGAL.**—It is notified in the Calcutta "Gazette" that an examination for three appointments in the Opium Department will be held next February for Europeans and Eurasians, who must first be nominated by the Bengal or United Provinces Lieutenant-Governor. The successful candidates will be appointed at once to duty in the Department as officiating assistant Opium Agents on Rs. 200 monthly with prospect of promotion within two years to Rs. 250 and permanent absorption in the Department as vacancies occur.

**A NEW POISONS-LICENCE.**—Chemists in Bombay have been served with a notice from the Superintendent of Licences, Bombay Municipality, intimating that the fee for a special licence for the sale of poisons governed by Schedule A of the Poisons Act is from January 1, 1905, to be Rs. 50 per annum. The licence has hitherto cost Rs. 5 only per annum, and has been issued by the Commissioner of Police. The letter dealing with the matter states that an ordinary licence precludes one from selling such poisons as are specified in Schedule A of the Poisons Act unless the purchaser is present, but Section 15 of the Act authorises the holder of a special licence to sell and deliver any of the poisons named in pursuance of the written order of a purchaser. If a person considers that during the course of the ensuing year he is not likely to sell any of the said poisons to Mofussil constituents or to those who are not present in person, he may apply for an ordinary licence.

**LEGISLATION IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—A good deal of attention has been given lately, writes a Penang correspondent, to legislation closely affecting the interests of chemists. Besides the new Morphine Ordinance, already referred to in the *C. & D.* on various occasions, which has become law, and a Poisons Bill at present in the hands of a Select Committee, we are now promised a Food and Drugs Ordinance. In view of the above activity, surely the time is ripe for the formation of a Pharmaceutical Society for the Straits Settlements, to safeguard the interests of qualified chemists and druggists.—Medical practitioners and chemists have lately received a circular from the Government, calling for suggestions and information concerning any desirable Eastern drugs that it would be advisable to include in the Imperial Pharmacopœia.—News has arrived that a consignment of Perak-grown biscuit Pará rubber has obtained the record price of 6*s.* 1*d.* per lb. on the London market, and great hopes are entertained for the future of cultivated rubber in Malaysia.

**AN INDO-CHINESE PHARMACY.**—The "heathen Chinese" practically monopolises the native trade in the French Asiatic Colonies. A keen business man, he often drives a thriving trade, and his shop is resplendent with gilt. In front is a counter with a writing-desk, a cash-desk, the pharmacist's seal, a pair of scales, several mortars, and a "special machine to bruise and break up plants." The back of the shop is garnished with the usual drawers and shelves—the former of tiny dimensions, the latter lined with handsome earthenware pots carefully labelled. Probably 800 kinds of drugs are kept. A prescription often contains ten or a dozen ingredients. In the case of active medicaments the exact weight is given, otherwise the doctor contents himself with approximate expressions—a "mouthful," a "pinch," a "handful," or a "cupful." Very often the name of only one mixture is given, a compound known to the pharmacist, with an introduction to add or omit such-and-such a drug from the usual formula. "Patents" in China are put up in little bottles or glazed earthenware jars, or in tubes of vegetable wax sealed by the maker. They are neatly wrapped up in the inevitable circular setting forth the many virtues of the medicament.

**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN.**—Among the papers recently communicated to the Society was one by Mr. M. Takahashi, on the examination of "Tangokiso" (*Bidens tripartita*, L.), which was said to be of value as a remedy in consumption. The chemical analysis of its composition gave negative results, no active constituent of any importance being discovered in it. A simple method of testing formaldehyde in "Sake," recommended by Mr. K. Kinoshita, is to add phloroglucine solution to "Sake" diluted with ten times its volume of water. Mr. Kinoshita has further discovered that the coloration produced in "Sake" by the addition of an alkali is due to pyrocatechine. Mr. K. Terao has examined the reaction between urotropine and formaldehyde contained in "Sake." He finds that after some time it is difficult to distinguish between the two in the case of "Sake," and in coloured wines, such as red wine, distinction is impossible.

**TETANIC PLAGUE-SERUM.**—In 1902 nineteen persons died at Malkowal from tetanus following inoculation with plague-serum. A Commission was appointed to inquire into the cause of the disaster, and found that the omission of carbolic acid from the plague-prophylactic used was a grave mistake. The Lister Institute of London was likewise asked to report on the matter, and endorses the findings of the Commission regarding the value of the prophylactic, but recommends that Haffkine's standard method of manufacture be employed in preference to the Water-Agar process. The Institute likewise agrees with the Commission regarding the value of the inclusion of 5 per cent. of carbolic acid in restraining the spread of tetanus. The Government of India decided some months ago that only a standard fluid should be manufactured at the Plague Institute. This fluid is sterilised by methods approved by the Indian Plague Commission, and contains the requisite proportion of carbolic acid. It is stated that a month before the Malkowal disaster the standard method of manufacturing the fluid was changed by the Director of the Plague Institute on his own authority, with the object of expediting the process and thus meeting the heavy demand then being made by the Punjab Government. The change involved the omission of the carbolic acid. [It would be interesting to have it explained how the process of manufacture involved the omission of this antiseptic. It seems more probable that it was omitted by oversight.—EDITOR.]

## American Notes.

(From our Correspondent.)

A VIGOROUS ANTI-COCAINE CRUSADE against druggists and other dealers has just been inaugurated in Cleveland, Ohio. The local police authorities and the State Board of Pharmacy are acting in conjunction. Already a number of druggists have been hauled into court and made to pay considerable fines. A similar crusade is threatened in Baltimore, where three druggists have recently been prosecuted for the illegal sale of cocaine.

ANOTHER TYPE OF DRUG-STORE FORGER has turned up in the West. He looks very professional, carries a physician's hand-case, writes a prescription, signs some well-known doctor's name to it, waits for it to be dispensed, and then tenders a small cheque in payment. When he gets the return change in cash he disappears, and a day or two later the druggist finds that the cheque is worthless. Druggists have been fooled often enough with men of this stamp, and yet they are victimised every day somewhere.

INCREASED TAX THREATENED.—The druggists of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are threatened with a fire ordinance similar to that which perplexes the minds of the druggists of Greater New York. It is proposed to interdict the sale of benzine and certain other inflammable substances except in bottles and quantities not exceeding 4 oz., these to be prepared outside the premises, and it will also be provided that the total amount of the articles thus kept on hand shall not exceed 5 gals. Furthermore, an annual tax will be imposed of \$2. Doubtless some druggists are careless in the sale and handling of these inflammable substances; and it is probably necessary, for this reason, to surround the sale of the articles with restrictions; but the druggists do not see why they should be taxed \$2 a year in order to benefit the insurance companies.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PHARMACY has hit upon the novel expedient of educating pharmaceutical youths on the question of adulteration. In that State prosecutions for dealing in adulterated drugs are very frequent, and the Board of Pharmacy, in examining candidates for registration, now includes among its questions a number on this subject, such as: (1) What is the purpose of the law against adulterated drugs? (2) Why does the Pharmacopœia provide tests for the identification and purity of drugs? (3) What penalty do the pharmacy laws impose upon those found guilty of selling or offering for sale adulterated or inferior drugs in medicines? (4) Should a druggist or a shopkeeper of any kind make tincture of iodine containing less than 7 per cent. of iodine, or use methyl alcohol or Columbian spirit instead of ethyl alcohol for this purpose?

LEGAL AID.—A decision has recently been rendered in this country which goes far to strengthen the legal aspect of the direct-contract and serial-numbering plan of distributing proprietary medicines—the plan that the retailers of the country have been fighting for during several years past, and which the two largest patent-medicine proprietors have now adopted. A United States judge in Massachusetts issued an injunction against a certain cutter who had not signed the contract but who had obtained the goods indirectly, and this injunction will prevent him in future from selling the articles under any conditions whatever. This disposes of what had previously been considered a weak point in the contract plan: the possibility that a retailer, not signing the contract and therefore not binding himself, would surreptitiously secure the goods through a contract retailer, and then destroy the numbers so that the source of supply could not be discovered.

## Russian News.

BY ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE at St. Petersburg, trials have been made with the cultivation of cinchona-trees in the experimental grounds in Kutais (Transcaucasia). These have already proved that some kinds bear the frost well.

THE Russian Minister of Ways and Communications has decided to start an inspection of the pharmacies at the railway stations on the whole of the lines of the country, owing to the complaints that have reached him of their unsatisfactory condition and the incompleteness of their stocks of necessary medicines, particularly in respect to first-aid.—The "Pharmatzevticheskii Journal" reports that the South Russian Co. for the Production and Sale of Soda and other Chemicals, Slavyansk, has made 120,000r. net in 1903-4 and a dividend at the rate of 15r. per share has been agreed to.—The Odessa Artificial Mineral-water Co., which was founded in 1828, has obtained power from the Minister of Finance to change its articles of association.—A note from Kineshma to the "Pharmatzevticheskii Journal" says that the condition of trade in all branches of the wood-spirit manufacture is very critical, the abolition of the Excise on denatured ethylic spirit having brought about a great reduction in the price of wood spirit.—In one of the St. Petersburg factories, says the "Pharmatzevticheskii Journal," a process has been discovered for pressing considerable thicknesses of absorbent cotton-wool down to a thinness no greater than flannel. The reduction of cotton to such a thinness is very important, says the journal, for the pressed material does not leave free fibres, and thus obviates the likelihood of dirtying the wounds.—"Nasch Zhizn" prints a letter on St. Petersburg chemists' assistants, complaining of hard work, long hours, and want of consideration on the part of the principals. Work begins at 9 A.M. and continues without interruption up till 11 P.M., with the whole night thrown in every third day. The new statute providing for eight-hour shifts, which has been promised for many years, has not yet come, which the correspondent bewails, and he concludes in the revolutionary spirit so prevalent in Russia at present, saying, "Now that the dark clouds in the sky which have so sternly hidden the sun's light are being riven by its rays in every direction, we must at last seriously take up the position of the pharmacist and solve this problem as soon as possible."

## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**Dried Milk Powder.**—An action was tried recently in the King's Bench involving an important question as to the purchase of goods to be paid for on arrival—"cash against documents." The plaintiff was a merchant who sold to the defendants 500 tons of milk powder which was to be equal to a sealed sample, and for which cash was to be paid on arrival in London against documents. When the milk powder arrived, the documents were tendered to defendants, who declined, however, to pay until they had had an opportunity of examining the bulk to see whether it was equal to sample. The Sale of Goods Act, 1893, provides for such examination in the case of an ordinary sale from sample; but in this case Mr. Justice Kennedy upheld the contention put forward by plaintiff's counsel that this contract expressly negatived the defendants' right to compare the bulk with the sample before payment. His Lordship held that the seller was not bound to do anything beyond give notice of arrival and tender the documents. The purchasers were then bound to pay as agreed in the contract, and if they found subsequently that the goods did not come up to sample they could still reject them; but defendants in this case were not entitled to demand an inspection before payment. They must pay upon tender of documents, and the fact of their having paid would not impair their right of action later.

**Rate-collection.**—Comparatively few people pay their rates until a summons is threatened; even then, in the case of a ratepayer who has to pay a considerable sum it is often profitable to await the summons, which only costs 2s., and then pay. Some ratepayers even go further; they allow the case to go into court, and an order will then be made for payment within fourteen days at a further cost of only another shilling. After this, a distress warrant may be issued, and goods may be seized and sold. What this last procedure should cost is a question which has just been before the Court of Appeal. The subject arose out of one of the "passive resistance" disputes, but the decision is of general application. The appellant had paid his rates less 6s., and after the preliminary police-court proceedings a levy of distress followed, and he was charged as follows: rate, 5s.; summons and service, 4s.; hearing-fee, 1s.; warrant, 1s.; levy, 2s.; expenses of sale, 7s. 9d. Total, 17. 0s. 9d. It seems that a salver was seized, and it realised 17. 0s. 9d. It was sold, with other goods belonging in all to thirty-nine persons, and the total expenses of sale were 16l. 1s. 9d.—an average of 7s. 9d. each person. The plaintiff contended that these expenses were excessive, and claimed the return of 5s. 7d., on the ground that under an Act of 1817 (the Distress Costs Act) and a similar Act of 1827 the only costs allowable in the case of distress for an amount under 20l. were 1s. in the pound on the net produce of the sale. This has now been upheld, the Appeal Court reversing the judgment of the High Court, which upheld that of the County Court.

### Pharmacy Act, 1868

#### VERATRINE IN A VERMIN-KILLER.

At the Bradford City Police Court on Wednesday, January 4, before the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. C. Skidmore) and Mr. C. Greenwood, six Bradford chemists and druggists appeared in answer to summonses charging them, under Section 17, with "selling certain poison—to wit, veratrine—to one Margaret McCann, who was then a person unknown to you." The complainant was Walter James Leggett, 95 Bowler Street, Liverpool, Secretary of the Patent-medicine Vendors' and Drug-stores Association; and the defendants were Herbert G. Dutton, 26 Tyrrel Street, Bradford; Lot B. Sutcliffe, 16 Carlisle Road; F. A. Wilman, 32 Westgate; J. Savage & Co., Ltd., Westgate; J. W. M. Newbould, 174 Lumb Lane; and Arthur Faulk, 206 Westgate. The complainant was represented by Mr. Clifford Dunn, of Leeds, and those of the defendants who are members of the Chemists' Defence Association were represented by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law (instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors, who were represented in court by Mr. Cyril Kirby). Mr. Harry Moon, of the Pharmaceutical Society, was present, as also Mr. MacMichael, solicitor, Kilmarnock, and Mr. G. F. Merson, manager to Messrs. Rankin & Borland, and many local chemists. At the outset it was agreed to proceed with

#### THE CASE AGAINST MR. DUTTON,

whose name came first on the list. Mr. Dunn, in opening the case, quoted from Section 17 as follows:

It shall be unlawful to sell any poison of those which are in the first part of Schedule (A) to this Act, or may hereafter be added thereto under Section II. of this Act, to any person unknown to the seller unless introduced by some person known to the seller.

The only information which had been laid, and the only offence which was alleged, was in relation to these words. That was a complete offence in itself against the section, and he had only to prove that the offence had been committed. There is a proviso later on in the section to the effect that "the provisions of this section are solely applicable to poisons in the first part of the schedule (A) of this Act," and it is expressly stated that this restriction does not apply to the poisons included in the second part of Schedule A. It would be for his friend Mr. Glyn-Jones to bring his client within the second part of the Schedule if he could. The facts of the case were as follow. On July 20 last Margaret McCann went into the shop of the defendant Dutton, a place where she had never been before, and, knowing nothing whatever about the defendant, asked for some powdered borax, of which she was served with a pennyworth, and then for a box of Rankin's ointment. These were supplied by some person in the shop without any questions being asked or any information being required, and she paid 7d. for the two articles and then left the shop. The Rankin's ointment was sold in a packet which was marked outside with the name of the article, and had the word "Poison" on the face of it. He should prove by the evidence of the city analyst that it not only contained poison, but a poison within the first part of Schedule A, and that it was sold to a person whom the chemist did not know, and who was not introduced to him by any other person. Mrs. McCann handed the parcel to Wm. Smith, who was waiting outside the shop, and who wrote on it the name of the chemist from whom it had been bought, and afterwards handed it exactly in the condition in which it had been purchased to Mr. Richardson, the city analyst, who analysed it and would inform the Bench that he found in it 2½ grains of a vegetable alkaloid poison called veratrine. That is a poison mentioned in the first part of Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The penalty provided for this offence was 5l., and he hoped that the maximum penalty would be inflicted, because it appeared to him to be monstrous that these duly qualified chemists, who must know the danger of disseminating stuff of this sort to persons whom they knew nothing at all about, should be guilty of such carelessness. Suppose this person had gone to the shop with an evil intent to buy this poison and use it for some unlawful purpose; owing to the want of precautions on the part of the chemist there were no means whatever to prevent the carrying-out of that purpose. If she had administered that poison to some person, the result might have been fatal, and there was absolutely no safeguard against it. He had no doubt that Mr. Dutton was a very highly respectable chemist, and had nothing to say against him except that it would have been the easiest thing in the world for him to have said to this woman, "I do not know you, and cannot sell you this poison." All these defendants should know the provisions of the Act, and if they did not they were not fit to be chemists; but they did know the provisions of this particular section of the Act regulating the sale of poisons perfectly well, because their journals supplied them with the information regularly, and they knew quite well that if they dealt in poisons they must satisfy the precautions provided by the Act. He hoped the Magistrates would inflict the largest penalty they could, in order to teach the lesson that in future these chemists must comply with the requirements of the Act.

#### EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Margaret McCann, 67 Crowther Street, Bradford, gave evidence in support of Mr. Dunn's statement as to the purchase of a packet of Rankin's ointment and handing it to Mr. Smith. No questions were asked in the shop, she said, and she had never previously seen the person who sold it to her. In answer to Mr. Glyn-Jones, witness said she had never heard of Rankin's ointment until she was instructed by Mr. Smith to make these purchases, and did not know that the ointment contained poison. She did not give any warning to the person who sold it that she had purchased it for someone who was likely to take proceedings. In all

these cases she was quite unknown to the seller of the article, and in each case it was handed to her without any questions being asked.

William Smith, ex-police-sergeant, Headingley, Leeds, proved the receipt of the packet from Mrs. McCann and handing it over to the city analyst. In answer to Mr. Glyn-Jones, witness said he was acting on the instructions of Mr. Huntrod, of Leeds, who went with him to the shops and saw all that happened. He kept the packets from July 20 to September 21, when he received instructions to hand them over to the Bradford city analyst. He could not at that moment point to any particular one of the several packets of Rankin's ointment which were on the table and say that that was the one which was purchased from Mr. Dutton's shop.

Mr. F. W. Richardson, F.I.C., Bradford city analyst and analytical chemist, deposed to receiving the packets, and keeping the outer carton until about three weeks ago, when it was thought that the case was not to be gone on with. Now, though he had made a thorough search, he could not find it. Upon examination of the contents of the tin, he found that they weighed 216 grains, and showed the presence of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the pure alkaloid veratrine, which was equal to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  grains of the alkaloid in the entire tin. After consulting the authorities, he had no doubt that that constituted a dangerous amount of a very poisonous alkaloid, which would produce distressing and possibly even fatal symptoms. He had read the list of poisons included in Part I. of Schedule A of the Act, and this was one of the poisons included. He had no doubt whatever that what he found was veratrine.

#### A TOXICOLOGICAL CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In answer to Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Richardson said that he could not tell the Magistrates whether what he found in the ointment was the alkaloid veratrine or a salt or oleate of veratrine. He was simply asked to estimate the veratrine and did so. He admitted that there are poisons in the second part of the Schedule which are as strong and as dangerous as this veratrine ointment, agreeing that such a case is that of concentrated extract of *nux vomica*.

Mr. Glyn-Jones : You suggest to the Bench that this is a very dangerous poison ?

Mr. Richardson : Yes, I do.

Mr. Glyn-Jones : I put it to you that the most virulent of poisons have been put into Part 1 of the Schedule, while the less virulent have been put into Part 2.

The Stipendiary : But poison is poison.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said that that general observation would not apply to this case, because here certain restrictions are applicable to poisons included in Part 1 which are not applicable at all to poisons included in Part 2 of the Schedule. If this is a poison included in Part 2, no offence at all would have been committed, because the clause in question only related to poisons in Part 1. It is only in regard to poisons in Part 1 that it is necessary that the seller should know the purchaser.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Richardson said he could not say whether or not this Rankin's ointment derived its poison from a preparation of *cevadilla*, the poisonous ingredient in which is veratrine. The fact that the veratrine was there in some form was so patent that he did not go any further. He did not know whether this is a compound of the alkaloid mixed with some other ingredient or a compound of *cevadilla* with other ingredients, but from the character of it he judged that it is a pretty pure alkaloid made up into the form of an ointment. In answer to Mr. Dunn, witness said he did not see that it made any difference whether the poison has been introduced in one form or another so long as it is actually there.

#### CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Glyn-Jones then addressed the Bench on behalf of the defendant. He said he was sorry his friend should have thought it necessary to make so sweeping a charge as he had done against the chemists of Bradford, and he had to suggest to the Bench that it was very far from the fact that these proceedings had been brought in the interests of the public safety. The Bench would notice that the information had been laid by Mr. Leggett, who is the Secretary of the Association of Patent-medicine Vendors, an association consisting of people who sell patent

medicines and whose desire is to sell such medicines if they contain poison whether they are qualified or not. It is an association of persons who, among other things, claim that they have the right to sell these patent and proprietary medicines even if they contain poisons, and the Pharmaceutical Society, which is the statutory body for enforcing the Pharmacy Act, had at various times taken proceedings against unqualified dealers, and he had direct evidence that these proceedings were being taken, or, at any rate, that the Association had threatened to take proceedings of this kind, for the purpose of retaliating against the qualified chemists whose organisation had been entrusted with the enforcement of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. He had in his possession a circular issued by Mr. Leggett and the other officers of the Association threatening that such a course would be taken.

Mr. Dunn objected to the introduction of this matter.

The Stipendiary said that it was really outside the question.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said that there were some facts in connection with the circular which ought to be before the Court in reference to the question of costs at any rate. In regard to the points in the present case his first one was that whereas on the summons the defendant was charged with selling "a poison—to wit, veratrine," the sale of veratrine had not been proved. What the defendant had done was to sell Rankin's ointment. That was what he was asked for, and that was what was supplied, and the complainant had not yet proved that the defendant had sold veratrine, though he had proved that a certain ointment had been sold which might have been made from some ingredient, some natural ingredient, of which veratrine is the active principle; and he suggested, on the face of the summons, that there was no authority for saying that the sale of an ointment such as this was a sale of veratrine.

The Stipendiary : It contains it.

Mr. Glyn-Jones observed that tobacco contains nicotine, but no one would suggest that the tobacconist who sells a packet of cigarettes sells nicotine. It is true that the active principle of the tobacco is nicotine, but it is altogether a misnomer to say that it is a sale of nicotine when it is a sale of tobacco. What might have been done was for the summons to have alleged the sale of Rankin's ointment, and then to have gone on to say that veratrine is an ingredient of Rankin's ointment and in that sense tried to prove a sale of veratrine; but what had happened was that his friend had proved a sale of Rankin's ointment, and proved that out of that a certain amount of veratrine could be obtained, and upon that had asked the Court to say that they had sold veratrine.

The Stipendiary : If that is not poison, why did you put "Poison" on the box? If there was nothing but lard in the box, then there was no need to put the word "Poison."

Mr. Glyn-Jones replied that it is possible for a thing to be a poison and to be required to be labelled "Poison" without being in Part 1 of the Schedule. Section 17 makes it unlawful to sell any poison unless the cover is distinctly labelled with the name of the article, with the word "Poison" and the name and address of the seller of the poison. Then the section goes on to divide the poisons into two parts—Part 1 containing poisons which must not be sold to an unknown person, and Part 2 being exempt from this particular restriction. The words of the section which compel the seller to put on the word "Poison" and his name and address applied to everything in the whole section. Therefore the answer to his Worship's question might be that Rankin's ointment is labelled "Poison" because it is an article coming within the second part of the Schedule, and the chemist is therefore bound to label it so. Veratrine is not a poison named in the first part of Schedule A. What are named therein are "all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts."

The Stipendiary : Well, Mr. Richardson says this is a poisonous vegetable alkaloid.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he should then suggest that the form of the summons should have been "Veratrine, being included in the term 'poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.'"

The Stipendiary : The case comes within very narrow compass. It is a question of law. If veratrine is a poison,

and you did sell it to a person unknown and who was not introduced by a person whom you did know, the offence is complete.

Mr. Glyn-Jones pointed out again that it must not only be a poison, but it must be a poison in the first part of the Schedule.

The Stipendiary : It is proved as it stands.

Mr. Glyn-Jones : The first point is that the allegation of the summons that we sold veratrine has not been proved.

The Stipendiary : I say it has.

Mr. Glyn-Jones : I say that veratrine is not named in the first part of Schedule A.

The Stipendiary : You cannot name every poison in a schedule.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said if his Worship would look at the first part of the Schedule he would see that the second article named there is prussic acid. In the second part of the Schedule the fourth article is "essential oil of almonds unless deprived of its prussic acid"; so that prussic acid itself is in the first part of Schedule A, and essential oil of almonds, containing prussic acid, is in the second part. It is evident, therefore, that the sale of an article containing prussic acid is not, for the purposes of the Schedule, a sale of prussic acid; otherwise the sale of essential oil of almonds containing prussic acid would be a sale of prussic acid. Supposing someone came to the Court and said that they had sold essential oil of almonds, and Mr. Richardson came and said that there was such-and-such a proportion of prussic acid in the essential oil of almonds, that would be a similar set of circumstances to those obtaining in this case. The defendant was brought there in respect to the sale of a compound containing veratrine, and the argument was put forward that a compound containing veratrine is veratrine, and therefore is in the first part of the Schedule. His answer to that was that it could not be so, because, taking the Schedule right through, the principle which was observed in the prussic-acid illustration which he had given would be found to apply generally. In December 1869, under the provisions of Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, certain articles were added to the Schedule, and among these were preparations of prussic acid. If a thing containing prussic acid is prussic acid, why should prussic-acid preparations be added in 1869? Clearly it was necessary to make the addition because it was felt that the term "prussic acid" originally in the Schedule did not include preparations of prussic acid. In the first part of the Schedule is "strychnine and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts," and not a word about preparations, but when they came to the additions of 1869 they found preparations added, but preparations not of "poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts," but of strychnine specifically. If the theory of the prosecution in the present case was right, it was absolute nonsense to add preparations of strychnine in 1869, because these were already included in the term strychnine as it stood previously in the Schedule. A still stronger point could be made in regard to morphine, which, like veratrine, is a poisonous vegetable alkaloid. If anything containing morphine is morphine, and must be sold under the strict restrictions of Part 1 of the Schedule, then that is utterly incompatible with the addition which was made in 1869 of preparations of morphine. If the contention now raised against him is right, anything containing morphine is necessarily sold under the strict restriction of Part 1, but in the additions in 1869, to which he was calling attention, preparations of morphine were expressly put into Part 2, showing decisively that what is in Part 1 is morphine itself. As morphine is one of the strong virulent poisons, it was considered necessary to put it into Part 1. Preparations containing morphine ought to be dealt with as a poison, but they are not such virulent poisons as morphine itself, and it was not necessary that to them should be applied the stringent regulations which apply to morphine; so the preparations were put into Part 2 of the Schedule, consequently they would be labelled and have the name and address on and be sold just as Rankin's ointment is. All these illustrations went to show that it is unreasonable to say that an article containing veratrine must be sold just as if it were veratrine itself. Then there was a further point of the greatest importance. The box with which they were dealing was labelled "Rankin's ointment for the destruction of vermin in the head." Their Worships would notice that in 1869 there were added to Part 2 of Schedule A the words "Every

compound containing any poison within the meaning of 'The Pharmacy Act, 1868,' when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin." Therefore if this ointment is a poison at all—and he was not concerned to say that it is not a poison—it was very definitely and distinctly placed in Part 2 of the Schedule, therefore not liable to the restrictions of Part 1.

The Stipendiary : Yes; that is the best point you have made.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he agreed, but he had had to come up to it step by step, and he thought that if his other points were overruled this one was absolutely fatal to the prosecution. It was quite clear that the Pharmaceutical Society and the Privy Council were the bodies entrusted by the State with deciding to what articles these stringent restrictions should apply, and to what articles less stringent restrictions should apply, and in their wisdom they decided that morphine should be in Part 1, preparations of morphine in Part 2, veratrine in Part 1, but a compound prepared for the destruction of vermin containing any scheduled poison should be in Part 2. Their Worships would notice that a number of things were mentioned in the additions of 1869, but only four of these were singled out for inclusion in Part 1. These were preparations of prussic acid, cyanide of potassium, strychnine, and atropine. All the remainder of the articles then added to the Schedule were obviously intended to be included in Part 2. There was a reason for this division, as he had indicated, for it would be reducing the thing to an absurdity to put a strong virulent poison and the various compounds containing some portion of that poison in the same category. In conclusion he mentioned that in the Irish Pharmacy Act, passed in 1870, and therefore following upon these additions to the English Schedule in 1869, they would find these very preparations for the destruction of vermin distinctly taken and put in the second part of the Schedule. There were certain cases dealing with what is a poison within the meaning of another section of the Act which the action of his friend might compel him to deal with, but he wished to avoid this unless it became necessary and therefore he asked that he might pass the matter by now, and have permission to reply on that matter if Mr. Dunn went into it.

The Stipendiary said that Mr. Glyn-Jones should have the opportunity for which he asked.

#### PROSECUTION REPLIES, AND DECISION IS RESERVED.

Mr. Dunn, replying to Mr. Glyn-Jones, said that if the Pharmaceutical Society had expressed their opinion that it is sufficient to put preparations in Part 2 of the Schedule, he had no doubt that they were well within their rights in doing so, and he was inclined to concede the point that the Pharmaceutical Society are experts whose opinions Parliament ought to consider and attach weight to; but, after all that had been said, a resolution of the Pharmaceutical Society had not the effect of an Act of Parliament. The Pharmaceutical Society clearly had the right, subject to the approval of the Privy Council, to add to the Schedule, but they had neither the right nor the power to deduct from it one iota of what was contained in it by virtue of Act of Parliament, and that was the effect which was claimed by Mr. Glyn-Jones. They had no power to take any one poison out of the Schedule, or to transfer any poison from the part of the Schedule in which it had been placed into another part. The Legislature had specifically placed these poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts in the first part of the Schedule, and no resolution of the Pharmaceutical Society could move them out of it. Therefore he submitted that his case stood untouched by any of the arguments of his friend, notwithstanding the great ingenuity of those arguments. The weakness of Mr. Glyn-Jones's case was that he had overlooked the fact that no power is given to the Pharmaceutical Society to revise the arrangement of the Schedule sanctioned by Parliament itself when the Act was passed. Perhaps Parliament would have been wiser if it had given the power of revision to a body of experts like the Pharmaceutical Society, but the fact remained, nevertheless, that it had not done so. If the law is as stated by Mr. Glyn-Jones, he would have nothing to do but to buy half a pound of flour and put at lot of veratrine in, call it vermin-killer, and sell it broadcast.

Mr. Glyn-Jones : No; my friend is quite wrong. He would have to be a qualified person and sell under regulations of Part 2.

Mr. Dunn said that certainly he must be a qualified

person, but if Mr. Glyn-Jones's argument was right, the qualified person could make up any such mixture as he had just suggested and sell it broadcast as vermin-killer. As to the explicit placing of four articles out of ten in Part 1 by the additions of 1869, it did not at all necessarily follow that the others were all intended to be placed in Part 2, and he mentioned that preparations of atropine—a poison which is so closely allied to veratrine as to be scarcely distinguishable from it—are among those specified as for Part 1.

The Stipendiary intimated that he would give judgment at the opening of the Court on Monday, January 16.

Mr. Glyn-Jones called the attention of the Court to a letter which had appeared in the local Press from the side of the prosecution prejudging the case, and saying that there was not the slightest doubt about the offence having been committed as alleged.

The Stipendiary said this letter ought never to have been written. He went on to ask whether it was correct, as stated in the letter, that this is a test-case.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said that it was the first case upon this point that he knew of.

The Stipendiary asked whether his judgment upon this case would be taken as deciding all the others.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he supposed it would be so unless there were some technical points differentiating the others from this one.

The Stipendiary then asked whether it was desired that he should now go into the other cases.

Mr. Dunn said he should much prefer to have a judgment upon the one case to guide him in regard to dealing with the others.

The Court then rose.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At the Hemel Hempstead Petty Sessions on December 28, Archibald Weston, of Two Waters, was charged with selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite. The evidence of William G. Rushworth, inspector of food and drugs, was to the effect that he went to Mr. Weston's shop in London Road, Boxmoor, and purchased 4 oz. of sweet spirit of nitre. He was served by an assistant and paid 1s. 4d., the usual price. He sent a third part to Mr. Ekins, the county analyst, at St. Albans, who certified that the sample was deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 60 per cent. Witness noticed that defendant's stock-bottle had a notice on it that the nitre was not guaranteed up to the standard required by the British Pharmacopœia. Witness pointed it out to Mr. Weston when he told him the result of the analysis.

Defendant pleaded ignorance. He said he bought the sweet spirit of nitre in March, and his sales were so small that he found it evaporated. He did not know the proper dose, and people bought what they wanted.

The Chairman said the Bench thought there was carelessness in such sale of drugs. The costs were 1l. 2s., and a fine of 5s. was also imposed. It was much better that people should not deal in things they did not understand. It was his opinion that such drugs should only be sold by chemists.

At Tonbridge, on December 27, William Jenner, Chiddingstone, was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite.

The inspector, giving evidence of purchase, said he bought ten other articles, which were all right. He had the sweet nitre in a small bottle. He did not know whether it was easy for evaporation to take place.

For the defence it was stated that a cork instead of a glass stopper was used for the sample-bottle. The deficiency of ethyl nitrite was so small, that it might be accounted for by the space in the bottle or by evaporation between the time the sample was taken and time the analyst received it.

The Bench, looking at the fact that the cork was not sealed, the possibilities of evaporation, and the straightforward manner in which the case had been met, dismissed the summons.

In reply to the prosecuting superintendent, the Chairman said the grounds on which they dismissed the case were that, first of all, the amount of adulteration is small, and

the fact that the sample was taken on the 11th, sent to the analyst on the 16th, and the certificate dated the 30th. They agreed to state a case if necessary.

### Medicine-stamps Act.

#### TOOTHACHE-CURE.

At Hanley on December 29, Alfred Mitchell, a general dealer, of Boundary Street, was summoned by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for selling a bottle containing a "cure" for toothache without a stamp, and also with selling a medicine liable to stamp-duty without having obtained a licence. The case for the prosecution was that an officer of Inland Revenue was passing defendant's shop, and noticed some placards advertising a "cure" for toothache. He went inside and purchased a bottle for 3d. While doing so he told the defendant that the bottles required stamping, and the defendant professed ignorance in the matter, and said that the bottles alone cost him 1d. The Bench imposed a fine of 40s. and costs for the first offence. In the second case defendant pleaded guilty, and a fine of 5s. 6d. and costs was imposed; the total fines and costs amounting to 4l. 0s. 6d.

### Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* FRANCIS HENRY BLOMFIELD, 20 Pier Road, Erith, and 128 Bexley Road, Northumberland Heath, Belvedere, Kent, Chemist and Druggist.—According to the statement of affairs filed by debtor, the gross liabilities are 1,185l. 15s. 4d.; there are sixty-eight unsecured creditors, to the amount of 1,046l. 19s. 3d.; two creditors fully secured, 88l. (estimated value of securities 112l., giving a surplus to *contra* of 24l.); one creditor for rent, 26l. 6s.; creditors for rates and wages, 24l. 10s. 1d. On the other side the assets are given as follows: Cash in hand, 2s. 5d.; cash deposited with solicitor for costs of petition, 10l. 3s. 6d.; stock-in-trade, 65l.; trade-furniture, etc., 160l.; furniture, 62l.; shares in Camwal, Ltd., 1l.; book-debts—good 51l. 3s. 6d., doubtful 21l. 8s. 9d., bad 2l. 1s. 6d. The deficiency is given as 713l. 8s. 6d. The causes of failure are stated to be insufficient capital and bad trade, and also having to move to more expensive premises. The receiving order was made on the debtor's own petition. He commenced business as a chemist in 1894 at 49 Pier Road, Erith (purchasing the business from a former proprietor for 850l., of which he put 500l. down, and the balance was to be by instalments). The capital was borrowed, and 500l. is still outstanding. On December 10, 1903, he removed to his present address. It also seems that he has carried on a mineral-water business at his premises, and he has a branch chemist's business at 128 Bexley Road, Northumberland Heath, Belvedere. He has also carried on a boarding-house (under the management of his wife) at 20 Pier Road, Erith, since November, 1903. The wife claims a portion of the household furniture and linen, as having purchased the same with moneys received under her grandfather's will, etc. Debtor states that he became aware of his insolvency a week prior to filing his petition. The debtor accounts for his deficiency as follows: Excess of liabilities over assets on December 16, 1903, 171l. 15s. 8d.; net loss from carrying on business since, 100l.; bad and doubtful debts, 12l. 12s. 10d.; household expenses of himself and family, 104l.; loss on goodwill of business, 200l.; expenses of removal, 75l.; depreciation of fixtures, etc., 50l. The first meeting of creditors and the public examination took place on January 2, the former at the offices of the Official Receiver, High Street, and the latter at the Rochester County Court, before Mr. Deputy Registrar Kennette and the Official Receiver (Mr. R. T. Tatham). At the creditors' meeting, Mr. Edward Allen, accountant, 12 King Edward Road, Rochester, was appointed trustee of the debtor's estate. Replying to the Official Receiver, the debtor said he started with a borrowed capital of 500l., but he really had 850l. capital altogether, having previously saved 350l.; 500l. of this was still outstanding, 300l. of which was due to his father and 200l. to his brother. He was compelled to remove from 49 Pier Road to larger premises at 20 Pier Road, Erith, because the landlord refused to grant a renewal of the lease, etc. He had been paying 80l. a year rent for his premises. It was a large house, and his wife carried on a lodging-house, as they were compelled to do something to pay the extra rent and taxes. They did certainly make a profit out of the boarding-house. The trade at Erith and neighbourhood had gone down considerably of late years. At the time he considered the price he paid for the business fair. When he took the business he did not have the assistance of a professional valuer. He had to pay about 500l., as far as he could remember, for the goodwill. He purchased the business from a Mr. Howard, who

was showing a net profit of 200% to 300%. Asked as to whether there was not a considerable profit on drugs, etc., the debtor said there was if there were no competition in the town; 25 per cent. would be about the ordinary profits on drugs and surgical instruments. This would be a fair profit if there were enough trade, and of course a dispensing business would show more profit. He had kept cash, day, and invoice books, and a ledger showing his wholesale traders' debts, and had also made out balance-sheets at Christmas. The examination was adjourned.

**Re RICHARD JEFFERSON DODD**, 70 Tottenham Court Road, 146 Edgware Road, 35 Hampstead Road, 123 Judd Street, 121 Euston Road, and 310 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., Chemist and Druggist.—Th's debtor petitioned the London Bankruptcy Court on December 22, 1904, and the first meeting of the creditors was held there on January 5, before Mr. E. L. Hough, Senior Official Receiver. No statement of affairs was presented, but the debtor roughly estimates his liabilities at 1,500%, and values his six businesses at 7,000%, subject to the charges thereon. He does not admit insolvency, and explains his appearance in the court by shortness of cash for the time. The meeting was adjourned for three weeks to enable a proposal to be submitted. The following are some of the proofs tendered: P. B. Cow & Co., 47% 14s. 1d.; Butler & Crispe, 60% 19s. 5d.; W. R. Johnstone & Co., 18% 16s. 3d.; Solport Bros., 16% 4s. 8d.; W. Platt, 19% 3s. 5d.; Charles Stone, 24% 5s.; F. H. Taylor & Sons, 29% 15s. 6d.; Wakelin & Co., 58% 2s.; Whyte, Ridsdale & Co., 34%; Yardley & Co., Ltd., 37% 10s.; T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd., 34% 14s.; H. Bronneley & Co., Ltd., 51% 16s. 11d.; W. Butcher & Sons, 81% 3s. 6d.; J. E. Cook, 10% 17s.; Harrison & Waide, 52% 19s. 11d.; Liverpool Lint Co., 16% 13s. 11d.; Lorimer & Co., Ltd., 48% 14s. 5d.; Mason, Wright & Co., 19% 12s. 3d.; Meggeson & Co., Ltd., 63% 13s. 2d.; C. Saxton & Son, Ltd., 82% 11s. 7d.; H. O. Huskisson & Co., 30% 9s.; Idris & Co., Ltd., 14% 15s.; Lynch & Co., Ltd., 43% 2s. 6d.; Powell & Barstow, Ltd., 26% 13s. 5d.; Henry Rous, 42% 11s. 7d.; R. V. Wagner, 81% 13s. 10d.; The Herros Co., 18% 1s. 3d.; British & Foreign Bottle Co., 18% 16s. 7d.; G. S. Boutall, 23% 4s. 6d.; Woolleys, Ltd., 31% 8s. 6d.; Dr. Hogyes' Asbestos Sock Co., 19% 7s.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

**Cameron, William Randolph**, also trading as The Abbey Drug Stores, 100 Abbey Street, Accrington, Chemist and Druggist. Trustee, John R. Cameron, 100 Abbey Street, Accrington, manager of surgical appliance works. Dated, December 29; filed, December 31. Liabilities unsecured, 820%; estimated net assets, 600%. The following are creditors: Tyler & England Bros., Ltd., London (28%); H. Laurance, London (30%); A. E. Gutmann, London (19%); E. Cook & Co., London (11%); O. Siches & Co., London (22%); Griffin & Sons, London (10%); Parke, Davis & Co., London (13%); Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London (10%); A. Jay & Sons, London (13%); J. R. Cameron, Accrington (350%); Evan, Sons & Co., Ltd., Liverpool (13%); Kodak, Ltd., Liverpool (19%); Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester (43%); rates and taxes (12%).

**Hayward, Walter Edwin**, 10 Wednesday Market and 1 Railway Street, Beverley, Pharmaceutical Chemist. Trustee, Wm. P. Holtby, 3 Parliament Street, Hull, accountant. Dated, December 23; filed, December 29. Liabilities unsecured, 470% 2s. 2d.; estimated net assets, 189% 11s. 11d. The following are creditors: A. Jay & Sons, London (12%); Langdon, Fort & Co., London (10%); T. W. Fields, Beverley (150%); Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull (26%); Raimes & Co., York (13%); bankers' claims (121%).

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Cartledge, A., and Batchelor, J. E.**, under the style of Cartledge and Batchelor, Water Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., metal and chemical merchants.

**Dale, F., and Salter, C. E.**, Scarborough, general medical practitioners.

**Lambers, A., Strong, H., and Prior, P.**, under the style of Lambert and Strong, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., colonial brokers.

**Smith, T. H., and Spencer, R. H.**, Alcester, Warwickshire, physicians and surgeons.

**Unsworth, F., and Bunn, T. D.**, under the style of Unsworth & Co., mineral-water manufacturers, Rhyl, Flintshire.

## The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

### ADJUDICATIONS.

**Grant, Robert**, lately Whitecross Street, St. Luke's, E.C., at present no fixed residence, distiller.

**Marsh, James**, Jarrow, Durham, mineral-water manufacturer.

## New Companies & Company News.

**GOODMAN, COOPER & CO., ARTIFICIAL-TEETH MANUFACTURERS, LTD.**—Registered in Dublin. Capital 100%, in 1% shares. Objects: To carry on the business of surgeon-dentists, general operators, and specialists in making, repairing, restoring, and replacing teeth, etc. The first subscribers are: R. Cooper, Clonskeagh, mechanical dentist; J. Goodman, Dublin, jeweller; H. Cooper, Dublin, dentist; Mrs. A. J. Cooper, Clonskeagh; J. D. Cooper, Ranelagh, clerk; Mrs. A. Goodman, Dublin; and J. Goodman, Dublin, jeweller. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three. The first are R. Cooper, H. Cooper, and J. Goodman. Qualification, 1%. Registered office, 15 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.

**SAMUEL BANNER & CO., LTD.**—Capital 5,000%, in 1% shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Liverpool by S. Banner, under the style of "Samuel Banner & Co.," and to carry on the business of chemical-manufacturers, oil boilers and merchants, turpentine-distillers, soap and pigment makers, manufacturers of terebene, dealers in proprietary articles, etc. The first subscribers are: S. Banner, 4 Ivanhoe Road, Sefton Street, Liverpool, chemical-manufacturer; S. H. Banner, New Brighton, chemical-manufacturer's manager; G. H. Addinsell, Rock Ferry; G. E. Banner, Rock Ferry, chemical-works manager; W. Hesketh, Liscard, chemical-manufacturer's agent; O. B. Hatch, Broughty Ferry, N.B., oilworks-manager; and T. W. Mark, Keswick, gentleman. No initial public issue. S. Banner is permanent governing director and chairman. Qualification, 1,000 shares. Qualification of ordinary directors, 250 shares.

**NORTH LANCASHIRE DRUG CO., LTD.**—Capital 500%, in 1% shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 158 North Road, Preston, as "Wilfred Parkinson's Cash Drug-stores," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dyers, oil and colour men, Italian-warehouse men, soap manufacturers and boilers, drug, dyeware and colour grinders, dealers in proprietary articles, dealers in photographic and scientific apparatus, etc. The first subscribers are: W. Parkinson, 158 North Road, Preston, chemical-manufacturer; E. Parkinson, Higher Core, Chipping, Lancs., farmer; A. Parkinson, Higher Core, Chipping, Lancs., farmer; Mrs. E. Parkinson, Higher Core, Chipping, Lancs.; Miss E. Parkinson, Higher Core, Chipping, Lancs.; T. Parkinson, Higher Core, Chipping, Lancs., engineer; and Miss K. Parkinson, 245 Stanley Road, Bootle, confectioner. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 158 North Road, Preston, Lancs.

**EMBROCON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**—Capital 1,500%, in 1% shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of the embrocation known as "Embrocon," heretofore carried on at Whitstable, Kent, to adopt an agreement with Matilda R. Hiscock, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of "Embrocon" and other embrocations and liniments, and preparations or commodities of a similar nature, proprietors and vendors of patent medicines, etc. The first subscribers (each with one share) are: F. H. Green, 82 Clyde Road, Croydon, wine merchant; J. H. Briggs, 113 Wilberforce Road, Finsbury Park, manufacturer; W. Grover, 57 Tollington Park, N., manufacturer; W. H. Russell, 29 Mansfield Road, Ilford, accountant; E. J. Stone, 59 Stanhope Gardens, Ilford, clerk; J. H. Robson, 6 Kingsdown Road, Leytonstone, clerk; and W. H. Grace, 46 Elthorne Park Road, Hanwell, clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 14 Wave Crest, Whitstable, Kent.

**LONDON PRODUCE CLEARING-HOUSE, LTD.**—The directors recommend the following dividends: 5s. 6d. per share on the ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend, 15 per cent. per annum, as against 12 per cent. last year; and 37% 10s. per share on the founders' shares, as against 25% last year, carrying forward about 18,500%, as against 12,500%.

**H. W. CARTER & CO., LTD.**—The seventh ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the registered office of the company (the Old Refinery, Bristol) on December 30. The Chairman (Mr. H. W. Carter, J.P.) announced that after writing off bad debts, providing for discounts, depreciation, repairs, and renewals, the balance to profit-and-loss was 3,436% 11s. This, with rent, fees, and balance brought

forward (71l. 0s. 8d.), made a total of 3,507l. 11s. 8d. From this sum there was deducted payment of debenture interest and dividends on the preference shares for the year, directors' and auditors' fees, reserve for bad debts, and income-tax, and a sum of 1,660l. 9s. 4d. remained, which was distributed as follows: Five per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, 800l.; to the general reserve fund 800l. (making it, with other provisions, 4,078l. 19s. 10d.), and carrying forward 60l. 9s. 4d. to next account. Mr. H. W. Carter was subsequently re-elected as director, and Messrs. Curtis Jenkins & Co. as auditors for the ensuing year.

**PARKE'S DRUG-STORES, LTD.**—The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at 65 Harwood Street, N.W., on December 30, Mr. P. Warnford-Davis (chairman of directors) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet the Chairman said one of the shareholders at last year's meeting seemed to suggest that the directors did not write off as much as they should either from stock or from fittings. That shareholder was labouring under a misapprehension, for fittings and stock are written down over and beyond what actually appears in the various depreciation funds. When the company took over the business from Messrs. Lorimer & Co., they came into possession of a large and elaborately fitted place in Princes Street, which they ultimately removed to Kensington, and which under certain arrangements were again removed elsewhere. The directors came to the conclusion that the fittings of that place really stood at a higher rate than was the average rate of the fittings in their shops and stores, and so they revalued them at 750l. less than the amount at which they stood in the books, and that amount has been paid out of revenue. When the business at Holland Park was bought it was arranged that the stock should be taken at a valuation. A valuer was agreed upon, who valued the stock, which was duly paid for. When stock was taken afterwards, the directors came to the conclusion that the stock had been over-valued, and that, as a matter of fact, they had paid rather too much for it, so without any hesitation they wrote down that stock boldly by 500l. out of revenue. Referring to the decline in spending power of the people during the past year, Mr. Warnford-Davis said the directors had proved the truth of that in the following way:

We took a month's bills from one of our large stores in one of the best neighbourhoods, and a month's bills from one of our stores in what I might call the more popular neighbourhoods, and we averaged these and compared them with the average of an equal period of the previous year, with the result that we found that our surmise was correct, inasmuch as we discovered that the average purchases were no less than 17½ per cent. less than they were in the period of the year with which we compared them.

On the question of competition he said:

I have had prepared for me a list of the number of new competitors that have come along and opened shops in opposition to us, and I find that eighteen of our principal stores are surrounded by no less than forty-six new ones. It is no good shutting our eyes to the fact that such competition will go on. It is perfectly legitimate—at least, some of it is perfectly legitimate—but we have also to contend with what I might call illegitimate opposition. We have had a practical experience of the effect of such opposition in connection with a very fine business of ours, which was bringing us in a fine revenue, and which opposition reduced our profits to what this year would actually have been a loss if it had not been for the saving clause that we were selling our own goods from our own laboratories.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Andrew Chatto, and agreed to unanimously. Messrs. Joseph Fuerst and David Russell were re-elected directors, and the auditors were re-appointed. Votes of thanks to Mr. John Murison (managing director) and to the staff terminated the proceedings.

## Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

Mr. R. BUSH has bought the business of Mr. Tolver Postle Jary, chemist and druggist, at 129 London Road, North Lowestoft.

Mr. G. M. DUNN, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business formerly carried on by Mr. H. K. Pryke at 5 Dover Road, Northfleet, Kent.

MESSRS. C. TENNANT, SONS & Co., 9 Mincing Lane, E.C. have admitted into partnership Mr. Charles Atkins, who has been for many years actively engaged in their business.

THE partnership existing between John Henry Aplin and Frank Casson, chemists and druggists, Trowbridge, has been dissolved, and the business in future will be carried on by Mr. J. H. Aplin.

MESSRS. WIDENMANN, BROICHER & Co., 33 Lime Street, E.C., announce that Mr. William Bredt, who has held their procurator for some years, has been admitted into partnership.

MESSRS. GILLESPIE BROS. & Co., East and West India merchants, 23 Crutched Friars, E.C., announce that Mr. Alexander Marshall Gillespie has been admitted as a partner.

MESSRS. ZIEGELE, SCHNEIDT & Co., Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., announce that Mr. Rudolf Pfundt, who has been associated with the firm for many years, has been admitted into partnership.

THE business of Messrs. E. & H. Oldendorff, 59 Mark Lane, E.C., has been merged into that of Messrs. August Faber & Co., 60 Mark Lane, E.C. Mr. Edwin Hugo Oldendorff has joined the firm of August Faber & Co.

MESSRS. PARSONS & KEITH, 14 Mincing Lane, E.C., are opening a department for spices, shellac, and gums, and Mr. E. Douglas Perrin will transfer his business in these articles to them, taking charge of the management of this branch.

MR. F. J. CARMICHAEL, late manager of the drug department of Messrs. Reitmeyer & Co., has commenced business as a drug and general-produce merchant at 14 Water Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., under the style of F. J. Carmichael & Co.

MESSRS. ALFRED LAMBERT, HERBERT STRONG, AND PERCE PRIOR, trading as Lambert & Strong, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., announce that the partnership has been dissolved by effluxion of time. The partnership affairs will be wound up.

MR. THOMAS RANSOM, chemist and druggist, having retired from the firm of W. H. Burrell & Co., chemists, Sheringham, Norfolk, the business will be carried on in future by Mr. William Holmes Burrell, chemist and druggist, under the same style.

MESSRS. D. W. GREENHOUGH & SON, 29 Rood Lane, E.C., announce that Mr. George David Greenhough, the only son of their senior, has been admitted a partner. Mr. G. D. Greenhough will, however, still continue his active partnership in the firm of George Boor & Co.

THE partnership hitherto existing between James Hewlett and John Harry Stanley Allen, trading as Denzil, Thomson & Co., chemists, 137 Queen's Crescent, Havestock Hill, N.W., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts will be paid and received by Mr. J. H. S. Allen, who continues the business.

MR. ALFRED TAYLOR, drug and chemical merchant, of 4 Great Tower Street, E.C., announces that, in consequence of continued ill-health, he has decided to relinquish business, and has transferred the same to Mr. Tucker, who, in conjunction with his head clerk, Mr. E. Cross, will continue it under the title of Tucker, Cross & Co.

MESSRS. W. C. BACON & Co., merchants, 14 Mincing Lane, E.C., announce that Mr. George James Saunders has retired and that the business will be carried on by the remaining partner, Mr. Charles Henry Tapply, in conjunction with his son, Mr. Charles Tapply, jun., who has been admitted into partnership.

MR. RICHARD STRONG has established himself as a general-produce broker under the style of Richard Strong, at Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C. His son, Mr. Herbert Strong, for many years a partner of the firm of Lambert & Strong, now dissolved by effluxion of time, will manage the business on his behalf, and will sign per procurator. Mr. J. Stanley Puckle and Mr. E. C. Macvean will assist on the markets.

THE business of Essences, Ltd., 98 Great Tower Street and Idol Lane, E.C., has been acquired from the liquidator by Mr. John Spencer, of Barnes, and will be continued under the trade-name "Essences" (proprietors J. Spencer, Son & Child), the last word referring to Mr. J. F. Child, who started the business some time ago, and who will now, with Mr. Harry Herbert Spencer, share the management. Mr. H. H. Spencer is a Muter's man who has had considerable experience in the drug-trade, his last place being as first dispenser in Messrs. Allen & Hanbury's Plough Court pharmacy.

## Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**Lemon Oil.**—According to Berté ("Apotheker Zeitung," 1904, 930) pure lemon oil, if 50 per cent. be distilled off and 50 per cent. residue left, should have a rotation not differing in these two fractions more than by the following: 1st, 50 per cent.  $-5^{\circ}$ , and residue  $+4^{\circ} 20'$ .

**New Reaction for Bismuth.**—C. Reichard ("Chem Zeit.," 1904, 28, 1024, and "J. C. S.") states that a concentrated solution of bismuth chloride gives a dark-red coloration with an excess of brucine. The colour is not destroyed on adding a drop of hydrochloric acid and evaporating to dryness. This reaction is characteristic for bismuth, but antimony also gives a similar reaction on applying heat.

**Wellcome Chemical Researches.**—Reprints of the following papers, bringing the total publications since the institution of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories up to forty-eight in number, have just been published: "The Constitution of Chaulmoogric Acid," Part I.; "The Constituents of Chaulmoogra-seeds"; "The Chemical Examination of Cascara-bark"; and "The Chemical Examination of Gymnema-leaves."

**Bark of Rouckeria Griffithiana.**—Sack and Tollens ("Berichte," 1904, 4105) have examined this bark and have extracted from it lupeol in a crystalline condition, melting at  $210^{\circ}$  ( $213^{\circ}$  corrected). Its formula is  $C_{30}H_{48}O$ , and its specific rotation  $+27^{\circ}$ . A crystalline benzoate was prepared, melting at  $262^{\circ}$ , and a bromide, an acetate, and a phenylmethane were also prepared and found to agree with the characters of lupeol derivatives. Glucose was also obtained from the bark and in the mother-liquors of the crystallisation of the lupeol.

**Detection of Yeast-extract in Meat-extract.**—M. Wintgen ("Arch. Pharm.," 1904, 242, 537, and "J. C. S.") suggests the following test: A 10-per-cent. solution of the extract is made and 20 c.c. of it mixed with 2 c.c. of sulphuric acid (1:4) and salted out with powdered zinc sulphate. After remaining for one to two days, the liquid is filtered through a good filter, the first portion that comes through being poured back on to the filter; if not less than 20 to 30 per cent. of the extract was yeast extract, the filtrate is milky. This turbidity must be looked for at once, for it disappears gradually when the filtrate is allowed to remain. Milk extracts, like meat extracts, give a perfectly clear filtrate in the same circumstances.

**Djamboe-leaves.**—The leaves of *Phydium gonyava*, known as djamboe leaves, one of the *myrtaceae*, growing in South America and the Indies are employed, in the form of a decoction, as a remedy for cholera. An analysis of the leaves by Altan ("L'Union Pharmaceutique," 1904, 494) gave the following results: Resin 3.15, fat 5.99, essential oil 0.36, chlorophyll 0.39, tannin 9.15, ash 3.95, and cellulose 77 per cent. The resin melts at  $189^{\circ}$ , and has an iodine-value of 115, acid-value 89, and saponification-value 131. The fat is a solid, melting at  $135^{\circ}$  ( $F^{\circ}$ ?), with an iodine-value 199, acid-value 95, and saponification-value 137. The essential oil has a specific gravity of 1.069, boils at about  $237^{\circ}$ , and its empirical formula is  $C_{15}H_{24}O$ . The tannin has the formula  $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$ .

**New Cholesterin Bodies.**—The whole question of colour-tests has been much to the front lately, and since it is pretty well agreed that, in general, colour-tests are due not so much to the bodies being tested, but to small quantities of some impurity usually present, any definite information on such bodies is welcome. Sack and Tollens have isolated three bodies, closely resembling, and apparently allied to, cholesterol, from bresk (the milky sap of *Alstonia costulata*, a Borneo plant). These bodies have been termed *alstol*, *alstonin*, and *isoalstonin* ("Berichte," 1904, 4110).

*Alstol* forms crystals melting at  $158^{\circ}$  ( $162^{\circ}$  corrected). They contain no water of crystallisation, and have the formula  $C_{26}H_{42}O$ . The body is dextrorotatory, the specific rotation being  $+56^{\circ} 4'$ . Well-defined bromide, acetate, and benzoate were prepared.

*Alstonin* melts at  $191^{\circ}$  to  $192^{\circ}$ , and has the formula  $C_{27}H_{44}O$  and specific rotation  $+49^{\circ}$ .

*Isoalstonin* melts at  $163^{\circ}$ , and has the formula  $C_{26}H_{42}O$  or  $C_{25}H_{40}O$ . Its specific rotation is  $+65.5^{\circ}$ .

Of these bodies *alstol* gives the most marked colour-reaction, similar in some cases, but not identical with, those of cholesterol. Concentrated sulphuric acid gives a golden yellow colour, turning red with green fluorescence on warming. Liebermann's reaction (sulphuric acid and acetic anhydride) gives an intense blue-violet colour. Nitric acid gives a golden-yellow colour. Chloroform, hydrochloric acid, and zinc chloride give a blue-violet residue when evaporated with a trace of *alstol*. The exact relations of these bodies to cholesterol have not yet been worked out, but will probably be further investigated.

## The Kaleidoscope.



An Artistic Representation.

"Anopheles Wellcomei is the name of a new mosquito which has been discovered in the Soudan."—C. & D., December 31, 1904.

[The artist is faithful in the body to the original insect, as described by Dr. Andrew Balfour, but the labial antennae of the specific parent are no longer so pronounced and fierce as here represented, notwithstanding that the strong thing is just the thing.]

## New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1905. Published at the society's offices, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. Price 2s.

*Chemistry Papers (Metric.) from June, 1875, to September, 1904.* Cr. 8vo. Pp. 88. Swd. 7s. 6d. (Univ. Tut. Ser.) (Clive.)

Freund, Ida. *Study of Chemical Composition.* Account of its method and historical development.  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 666. 18s. net. (C. J. Clay.)

Smith, R. E. B. *Toning Bromide and other Developed Silver-prints.*  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 9-106. 1s. (Iliffe.)

Stewart, Isla, and Cuff, H. E. *Practical Nursing.* New edit.  $7\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 444. 5s. net. (Blackwood.)

Taylor, R. W. *A Practical Treatise on Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Syphilis.* Third edit. Roy. 8vo. Pp. 757. 28s. net. (Kimpton.)

**ITALIAN ALCOHOL.**—According to "Il Sole" (Milan) of December 2, 22,279,633 litres of alcohol was made in Italy during the financial year 1903-4, and the tax received by the State amounted to 31,330,658 lire. In the previous year the output was 17,627,627 litres, and the tax 24,259,716 lire. The development, remarks "Il Sole," which is taking place in the production of denatured alcohol is satisfactory. As is known, denatured alcohol is exempt from taxation if it is made from the refuse of grapes, etc. ("vinaccie"), or from wine, but it pays 10 lire per hectolitre if it is produced from non-vinous matter. During the last year the quantity of denatured or industrial alcohol made from wine or the refuse of the cellars was 258,437 litres, and that of denatured alcohol from other substances was 1,420,547 litres.

**PRESERVATIVES IN MILK.**—Dr. Bernard Dyer, Mr. T. S. Dymond, and Dr. J. C. Thresh have completed an investigation for the Essex County Council regarding the use of preservatives in milk. Dr. Thresh expresses the opinion that milk containing boric acid is not of the nature and substance demanded, and the report as a whole favours limitation and disclosure of preservatives.

## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Year 1904

should shine in the annals of Company Pharmacy—the pharmacy of the future—as the year of the Final Surrender. In those fortunate days when the whole drug-trade of the country is conducted by three or four boards of directors, perhaps with Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley as Lord President of their Association, some particular day of 1904 will have to be set apart as the date of the opening of the new era. The old-fashioned, out-of-date Bourbons of pharmacy, with their queer ideas of qualified control, have made their one and only effort to retain that principle, and they challenged the foe for two whole years. Then they fainted and confessed to defeat. Two years! Jacob Bell worked hard for ten years before he got the first Pharmacy Act, which did not tread on anyone's toes, through Parliament, and his descendants break down after a couple of campaigns. All that remains is to live peaceably with our rivals in future. It will be too childish, after withdrawing from the contest we had ourselves provoked without waiting for a battle, to continue complaining of an alleged injustice. *Qui quitte la partie la perd.* Pay or play; to back out of the game is to lose it. Some hopeful seers assure us that the Bill is still worth fighting for. Clause 11, they say, will prevent the use of titles by companies. As if the companies, having taken the measure of our attacking force, are going to let us have our way in any detail which may not suit them! No; Humpty-dumpty has fallen, and not even the Privy Council can set her up again where she was.

### Commercially

the year has been mysterious. All trade authorities declare it to have been unfruitful, unprofitable, disappointing. Meanwhile the Board of Trade piles up figures month after month which, unless December fails badly, will establish a record in the volume of external trade. The goods imported and exported were of higher value than in any previous year. And this higher value was not due to higher prices. The "Economist" calculates from a comparison of all the important classes of articles and their prices an average "index-number," and this works out for 1904 at 2,136 against 2,193 in 1903, which means that the cost of goods imported, taken all round, had fallen by 2.7 per cent. Consequently, if retail trade kept pace with the imports, which in the long run it is bound to do, more goods must have been sold and, if prices were the same as a year ago, net profits must have been 54s. extra on every 100l. worth of turnover. Perhaps there has been an increasing number to share the additional business. Certainly there has seldom been such unanimity of complaint from every class of dealer. It may be added that anticipation of better things from 1905 is almost as universal. Unfortunately, such hopefulness is invariably entertained and only occasionally realised.

### What Stalwarts

Englishmen of a century ago must have been! On December 31 I took up the "Annual Register" for 1804 to see how our ancestors of that date were faring. Bread was 1s. 4½d. the quartern loaf all through the year; the Three per Cents. never reached 59. Bonaparte's preparations for invasion were visible from Folkestone, and 700,000 soldiers and 100,000 marines were provided for on the Estimates. Multitudes must have starved, for, though we are still paying for those soldiers, the people of 1804 were taxed up to crushing-point. But the "Annual Register" man is jubilant. He tells how trade is flourishing, the West India Docks are just completed,

the London Docks are in progress, the East India Docks have been commenced; he describes the Grand Junction Canal and other enterprises of the time, and then triumphantly contrasts "these proud facts with the condition of our enemy. France is driven to acts of unqualified robbery to collect the momentary means for carrying on her war; her army is unpaid, her commerce annihilated; she has now no trade but that of murder and rapine." That at least was comforting. The sugar question turns up curiously in this volume. Wilberforce was pressing in Parliament his annual motion for the abolition of the African slave-trade, and Pitt, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, supported him, arguing that cutting off the supply of fresh negroes did not involve the emancipation of the West Indian slaves, as some feared. Moreover, he insisted that it would actually benefit the planters, for they were then raising more sugar than they could find customers for all over the world.

### French Justice

to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. is gratifying to read about. It is also pleasant to be assured that this has been secured without the sacrifice of the Hon. G. T. Fulford's British nationality. But what puzzles me is how the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. can have any rights in France at all which French law will enforce. We are always being told that secret medicines cannot exist on French soil, and France gets a considerable amount of medical glory on account of that condition. But the Pink Pills are a secret medicine, and my books say that the Hon. G. T. Fulford is liable to fine or imprisonment for advertising or selling them there. And yet it appears he is protected against unfair competition.

### Using an Employer's Telephone

for betting messages is as dangerous as it is impudent, and the business world will hardly relish Judge Edge's view that it is an irregularity which does not justify summary dismissal. Still less welcome is his small witticism on the subject. The prevalent betting mania is the curse of large numbers of business houses, and it is not pleasant to read a judge's remarks treating such a plague with leniency if not with levity.

### Sal Mirabile

was the title old Glauber gave to his sulphate of soda; "a cheap, particularly useless, and almost unsaleable by-product" was the contemptuous description of it given lately by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. It is true that the alchemist's allusion was to its medicinal value, while the C. & D. was only confirming the legal decision that it would not wash clothes. Glauber was a rampant old quack, but, at the same time, he was a wonderfully intelligent pioneer of chemistry. His separation of sulphate of soda as the active constituent of a mineral spring which had cured him of a bad stomach-complaint was one of the achievements of his laboratory which he trumpeted with the least display, for he believed he had only reproduced Paracelsus's sal enixon, which was, in fact, sulphate of potash. Of his other exploits he was colossally vain, and not without reason. He really discovered chlorine, though he did not actually recognise it. He prepared a number of the chlorides and of the ammonia salts still used in pharmacy; produced pyroigneous acid and demonstrated its analogy with vinegar; ascertained the chemical nature of precious stones; improved the manufacture of glass, of saltpetre, of wine, and of vinegar; and first explained the nature of the decomposition and combination of salts. His great discovery, according to himself, was the "Alkahest," or universal solvent, which was also an elixir of long life, but he would not disclose the secret of this compound "lest it might encourage the luxury, pride, and godlessness of poor humanity."

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## Editorial Comments.

### Shellac or Shell-out.

THE vulgarity in the title happens to describe accurately the prospect which has faced many in the Mincing Lane produce-trade during this week, and although, as we go to press, the position is not so desperate as it was on Monday, there are many in the "Lane," who a month ago were comparatively rich men, who now have been compelled to consider whether their assets will meet their liabilities or not. The immediate danger of collapse has, fortunately, been averted, thanks to those who were content to deal in shellac as an article of legitimate supply and demand, and not as one for wild speculation and consequent hampering of industrial requirements. The present speculation in shellac commenced three years ago, and has been going on intermittently since; we described it in October, 1901, as the most important speculative movement of recent years. The average price at the end of that year was, for orange, 124s.; it stood at this at the end of 1902, in 1903 was 225s., and in 1904 190s.; but in November last sales for delivery this month were made at 225s. to 228s. When we say that the spot price to-day is not more than 170s., it will be seen how heavily the speculators for a rise are hit.

As mentioned last week, the present panic is ascribed to the financial embarrassments of a leading speculator and consumer, whose transactions were the heaviest in the Lane. Such was the confidence in him and his American backer that prices at one period were driven up fabulously—up to 280s. per cwt., and over, having been paid for T.N. orange for December delivery. Such extreme prices naturally caused the withdrawal of the more timid speculators, and business during the past two months was considerably restricted, quotations becoming nominal until about the middle of December, when, owing to the want of support or collapse of the "bull" movement, the market gave way many shillings. With the resumption of business after the holidays, it was found that the leading operator had failed to fulfil his engagements, and this fact produced a panic, the market falling to pieces. Since then business has been confined to negotiations with the chief importers, who, erstwhile "bears" notwithstanding, hold the leading operators in the hollow of their hand. Their magnanimity has

furnished the desired rally, and, although matters are not entirely settled, the worst is over. The long-sustained "bull" movement created wonderment in Mincing Lane, where a cornering attempt rarely lasts a season, but it must not be overlooked that at different periods the market was under the influence of two Americans who gave outward demonstrations of apparent financial strength, and so calmed the fears of those who otherwise might have hesitated. These American gentlemen, however, found more pressing engagements across the herring-pond. While the gambling was at its height two leading firms of produce-brokers had the bulk of the business between them, and now they do not forget it. It is unnecessary to elaborate the details of the situation. They are the same as in all tales of the passion to grow rich in haste. Given an article of common consumption and necessity, and a limit to the supplies of it, the conditions are favourable to those who have money enough to buy until they control the market. In the present instance there was not money enough, and during the three years the bear sellers always had a grip of the market. Now, shellac commercially is like a row of bricks set up on end and a little apart from each other; knock over the first brick and it makes the whole row go down unless there be a strong support at the end. In other words, financial responsibility is carried on to the solvent speculators. Stuff is bought and sold which exists only on paper, so that the gains and losses are proportionately greater. In the meantime, consumers of the article pay the artificially inflated prices, but their purchases are too often reduced to a minimum, and frequently manufactures are entirely stopped. The industrial community thus suffers in order that a score or two of top-hatted men in or about Mincing Lane may roll in fictitious riches. Surely this sort of thing should not be permitted in a well-ordered community!

### Sale of Vermin-killers.

THE prosecution of six Bradford chemists on Wednesday for selling Rankin's ointment to persons unknown to them, recalls an article on the sale of vermin-killers which was printed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of June 22, 1901. In the present instance the prosecution, ignoring the fact that the article sold is a vermin-killer, ascertained that it contains veratrine and regarded it as a sale of veratrine. The Stipendiary Magistrate agreed, but before Mr. Glyn-Jones (who appeared for the defence) had pointed out the modifying conditions of the vermin-killer entry. Our comments in 1901 arose from a case at Stowmarket, in which a registered chemist pleaded guilty to an offence under Section 17 of the 1868 Act by selling a mice-killer to a person unknown to him. We thereupon pointed out that in 1869, by resolution of the Pharmaceutical Council, approved by the Privy Council, the description—

Every compound containing any of the poisons mentioned in this Schedule when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin.

—was added to the Poisons Schedule, but not to Part 1 thereof, and, further, that Parliament in 1870 passed the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, containing the quoted description in Part 2 of its Schedule of Poisons. The Bradford cases now raise the point definitely, and the prosecuting solicitor, replying to Mr. Glyn-Jones's contention, has said that Section 2 of the 1868 gives the Pharmaceutical Society power only to add to the Poisons Schedule. He contends that the description quoted is more than an addition. Following is the section so far as it applies:

The several articles named or described in the Schedule (A) shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of this Act, and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of

Great Britain . . . may from time to time, by resolution, declare that *any article* in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of this Act; and thereupon the said Society shall submit the same for the approval of the Privy Council, and if such approval shall be given, etc. . . . the article named shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of this Act.

The point now to be settled may be taken to be whether "any article" means any article other than those specifically scheduled by the Act, or whether "any article" is to be taken in the common acceptance, as followed by the Pharmaceutical Council and the Privy Council, and illustrated by Mr. Glyn-Jones in his instances of the scheduling of preparations of poisons previously scheduled *per se*. The official practice has substantially been recognised by Parliament in the 1870 Act. The decision of the Bradford Magistrates is therefore sure to be epoch-making, whatever it may be.

### Patent Medicines in New Zealand.

It has always been a favourite idea with the medical profession that if the formulæ of proprietary medicines were stated on the labels the sale of such preparations would diminish in a marked degree. Regulations requiring the publication of formulæ have been made in some countries, but with indifferent results. In France, for instance, the law in this particular is practically a dead letter, and elsewhere ingredients may be specified but special processes of manufacture are claimed which suffice to maintain the needful air of mystery demanded by the general public. Up to the present there have not been in the British Empire any regulations regarding the disclosure of the formulæ of proprietary medicines, but now the New Zealand Government, by virtue of powers contained in the Public Health Act (N.Z.), 1900, have issued regulations requiring that after June 30, 1905, the labels of patent medicines must give the ingredients of which the preparations are composed. Section 101 of the Public Health Act is as follows:

The Governor may from time to time make regulations for any purpose for which in his opinion they are contemplated or required by this part of this Act, including, amongst other things, the purposes following:

1. The inspection and analysis of drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines.
2. Prohibiting the sale and providing for the destruction of such drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines as are adulterated.
3. Requiring the ingredients of patent medicines to be disclosed at or prior to the sale thereof.
4. Imposing penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for any breach of the regulations.

In pursuance of these powers, the Hon. J. G. Ward, Minister of Public Health for that Colony, signed on November 3, 1904, the following regulations, which were published in the "Government Gazette" of November 10:

1. All patent medicines imported into or sold or offered for sale in the Colony shall be required to have the contents, with their exact proportions, legibly set out in English upon a label affixed on the bottle, box, or container. In addition to such information, where such medicines contain one or more of the poisons scheduled under the Sale of Poisons Act, 1871, and its amendments, the words "This contains poison" must be marked in clear medium-sized block type upon the label.

2. For the purposes of these regulations the term "patent medicines" includes, *inter alia*:

Allenbury's Pastilles.	Allenburys' Bynim Liquid
Ayer's Pills.	Malt.
Ashton & Parsons' Phosphorine.	Allenburys' Byno Glycero Phosphates.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.	Allenburys' Byno Hypophosphites.
Alleu's Lung-balsam.	Allenburys' Byno Phosphates.
Atkinson's Infants' Preservative.	Angier's Emulsion.
Antexema.	Angier's Throat-tablets.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.	Bark's Pastilles.
Allenburys' Bynim Amare.	

Benger's Liq. Peptoris.  
 Bile Beans.  
 Bate's Salve.  
 Barraclough's Magic Ner-  
 vine.  
 Barraclough's Progandra.  
 Brown's Chlorodyne.  
 Beecham's Pills.  
 Beecham's Cough-pills.  
 Baxter's Antineuralgic Pills.  
 Baxter's Compo. Quinine  
 Pills.  
 Baxter's Lung-preservative.  
 Benger's Liquor Pepticus.  
 Benger's Liquor Pancreati-  
 cus.  
 Brandreth's Pills.  
 Brown's Troches.  
 Bromo-quinine Tablets.  
 Bonnington's Irish Moss.  
 Bonnington's Liver-pills.  
 Bonnington's Headache-  
 wafers.  
 Benjamin Gum.  
 Clarke's B 41 Pills.  
 Carter's Little Liver-pills.  
 Cockle's Pills.  
 Chamberlain's Diarrhœa-  
 remedy.  
 Cuticura Resolvent.  
 Cuticura Pills.  
 Chamberlain's Pain-balm.  
 Chamberlain's Cough-re-  
 medy.  
 Chamberlain's Stomach and  
 Liver Tablets.  
 Churchill's Comp. Syrup of  
 Hypophosphites.  
 Churchill's Comp. Syrup of  
 Wine.  
 Crossland's Headache-  
 wafers.  
 Clement's Nerve Tonic.  
 Celerina.  
 Carlsbad Sprüdel Salts.  
 Canadian Healing-oil.  
 Day's Red Drench.  
 Dutton's Red Cross Oint-  
 ment.  
 Doan's Backache-pills.  
 Doan's Dinner-pills.  
 Doan's Ointment.  
 Du Barry's Revalenta-food.  
 Evan's Witches' Oil.  
 Eadie's Gout-pills.  
 Edson's Chemical Essence.  
 Evan's Asthma-powder.  
 Evan's Big "G" Injection.  
 Fellows's Syrup of Hypo-  
 phosphites.  
 Freeman's Chlorodyne.  
 Fraser's Sulphur Tablets.  
 Frog-in-the-Throat.  
 Fletcher's Pills.  
 Greenmountain Asthma-  
 cure.  
 Grillon's Tamar Indien.  
 Geraudel's Pastilles.  
 Gibson's Chocolate Worm-  
 cakes.  
 Guy's Tonic.  
 Grimmault's Capsules.  
 Grimmault's Asthma-cigar-  
 ettes.  
 Grimmault's Matico Injec-  
 tion.  
 Hudson's Eumenthol Ju-  
 jubes.  
 Hale's Acacian Balsam.  
 Hale's Male-fern Vermi-  
 fuge.  
 Hale's Herbal Ointment.  
 Hall's Coca-wine.  
 Hare's Asthma-cure.  
 Hayden's Viburum Comp.  
 Hearn's Bronchitis-cure.  
 Hearn's Asthma-cure.  
 Holloway's Ointment.

Holloway's Pills.  
 Hood's Sarsaparilla.  
 Hood's Olive Ointment.  
 Hadox Pills.  
 Impey's May Apple.  
 Kellogg's Asthma-cure.  
 Kickapu Indian Oil.  
 Kuhn's Colchici Fal. Caps.  
 Kay's Restorative Pills.  
 King's Dandelion and Quin-  
 ine Pills.  
 Kutnow's Carlsbad Powder.  
 Kaye's Comp. Essence of  
 Linseed.  
 Lane's Emulsion.  
 Loasby's Wahoo.  
 Loasby's Koolebah.  
 Marshall's "Fosferine."  
 Marshall's Teething-pow-  
 ders.  
 Morse's Indian Root Pills.  
 McGill's Pastilles.  
 Morton's Apiol and Steel  
 Pills.  
 Norton's Camomile Pills.  
 Neale's Asthma-powder.  
 Neurol (Neurol Co., Auck-  
 land).  
 Osborne's Epilepsy-cure.  
 Owbridge's Lung-tonic.  
 Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.  
 Paternoster's Pills.  
 Perry Davis' Pain-killer.  
 Phytoline Liq. (Anti-fat).  
 Richard's Lacto. Peptone.  
 Rooke's Solar Elixir.  
 Stearn's Pepsalia.  
 Seigel's Syrup.  
 Seigel's Pills.  
 Savory & Moore's Pancrea-  
 tic Emulsion.  
 Stearne's Liquid Hæmafer-  
 rum.  
 Stearne's Tritipalm.  
 Stearne's Female Regulat-  
 ing Pills.  
 Stearne's Worm-syrup.  
 Stearne's Dr. Bonjean's  
 Female Pills.  
 Stearne's Hooper's Female  
 Pills.  
 Sanmetto.  
 Steedman's Teething-pow-  
 ders.  
 Scott's Emulsion.  
 Scott's Pills.  
 Sykes' Cura-Cough.  
 Tye's Creosote Capsules  
 Tussi-cura.  
 Tonking's Linseed Emul-  
 sion.  
 Towle's XXX Special Extra  
 Strong Female Pills.  
 Towle's Steel-and-Penny-  
 royal Pills.  
 Turner's Rheumo.  
 Townend's Cinnamon Cure.  
 Townsend's Sarsaparilla.  
 Vitadatio.  
 Wilton's Old English Cough-  
 linctus.  
 Widow Welch's Pills.  
 Whelpton's Purifying-pills.  
 Warner's Diabetes-cure.  
 Warner's Safe Cure.  
 Warner's Safe Pills.  
 Warner's Rheumatic Cure.  
 Wilton's Bove-ferrum.  
 Wilton's Canadian Seaweed  
 Cure.  
 Winslow's Soothing-syrup.  
 Wood's Great Peppermint  
 Cure.  
 Wade's Worm-figs.  
 Williams's Pink Pills.  
 Wyeth's Beef-juice.  
 Zambuk Ointment.

These regulations shall come into force on the thirtieth day of June next.

The well-informed will perceive that the opportunity of proving whether the public will or will not back up the sentiment that secret medicines are inimical to public health is spoilt by the careless manner in which the above list has been compiled. The errors of spelling are numerous and in each case will, we presume, invalidate the entry. We have not been able to obtain a copy of the "Gazette" in London, but copies of the list from two sources are identical. We therefore allow the errors to stand. The more glaring among them are A. & P. Phospherine instead of Fosferine, and Marshall's Fosferine in place of Fosferine, Eadie's (!) Gout-pills, Morton's (!) Apiol-and-Steel Pills, and Benger's Liq. peptoris. The blundering does not stop there, for by including preparations whose names indicate their nature or composition the Minister of Public Health shows that he or his department was chiefly concerned about checking the sale of proprietary articles—and we have yet to learn that less respect is given by law and justice to a man's right in a medicine than to another's right in an area of land values. Another weak point about the regulations is the use that is made of the term "patent medicine." Although the Minister of Public Health says he considers these articles to be patent medicines, this assertion does not necessarily make them so. It was decided in the High Court of England, in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Piper (1892), that "patent medicines" within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, are medicines which are the subject of letters patent, and it is at least doubtful whether the term in the New Zealand Act can be differently construed. It might be successfully argued that the proprietors of medicinal specialties did not oppose this section of the Act at the time it was passing through the Legislature because patent medicines, and not proprietary medicines, were aimed at, especially as disclosure of the ingredients of patented medicines on the labels thereof is not unreasonable, while it would be if enforced in respect of proprietary medicines which are professedly secret. This point is, we understand, receiving consideration.

### Possessive Names.

Representations having been made by the Society's Officers on behalf of registered chemists that the use of a surname in the possessive case does not in many instances involve, and never has involved, a claim to proprietary rights, the Board has now conceded the point, that such preparations as Bland's Pills, Christison's Pills, Gregory's Powder, Hamilton's Pills, Sir Andrew Clark's Liver-pills, and similar medicines may be sold unstamped under their popular designations.

THIS is a quotation from the Pharmaceutical Society's Calendar for 1905. It is the first intimation that we have had that the staff of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST are now to be regarded as the Society's officers. Certainly in this matter of the possessive case no recognised officers of the Society are entitled to the slightest credit for securing the ruling by the Board. Our readers are well aware that in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of October 15 last we published a correspondence with the Board, which had been going on for six months previous to that date, as a result of which the ruling referred to was given. In the "Pharmaceutical Journal" a fortnight later it was reported, with a sneer, that

satisfactory evidence of their non-proprietary character having been provided by the editor of a trade journal, the Board has pronounced free from liability the following medicines:—(1) Liver Pills (Sir Andrew Clark), (2) Hamilton's Pills, (3) Christison's Pills, (4) Dobell's Aperient.

Pretty clear evidence this that the Society's officers had nothing to do with the matter. Meanwhile one or other

3. Any person who commits a breach of or fails to comply with any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding 50s.

of the officers of the Society had read the *C. & D.* article and written to Somerset House on the subject with the result that a letter was received and published in the above-mentioned journal on November 5, where it was stated to be dated October 27, 1904, and signed by Mr E. E. Stoodley. We subjoin the letter received by ourselves and the one published by our contemporary :

From *C. & D.*, October 15.  
R.23230S./1904.

Inland Revenue, Somerset  
House, London, W.C.  
11th October, 1904.

SIR,—I have laid before the Board of Inland Revenue your letter of the 28th ultimo, and with reference thereto I am directed to acquaint you that they are of opinion that such a description as "Rhubarb Pills (Smith)" or "Rhubarb Pills (Smith's)"—taking these as hypothetical illustrations—imply *prima facie* either a proprietary interest in [?] or a claim to some "occult secret or art" in the preparation of the remedy described, and therefore that, in the absence of proof to the contrary, the description would render the remedy liable to duty.

Where, however, proof should be produced that the name included in the description carried with it no claim either to exclusive right of sale or to exclusive knowledge, the Board would be prepared to recognise the remedy as not liable to duty.

Following this principle, the Board are now prepared on the evidence which you have been good enough to lay before them, to pronounce free from liability the following medicines:

- (1) Liver Pills (Sir Andrew Clark).
- (2) Hamilton's Pills.
- (3) Christison's Pills.
- (4) Dobell's Aperient.

They will moreover be ready to treat in the same way other remedies in respect of which they can be afforded equally satisfactory evidence of the absence of any claim to proprietary title or to exclusive knowledge of the composition.

In regard to this latter condition, the Board consider that the formula for compounding should be found in one or other of the works of reference which they have agreed to regard as authorities for well-known and admitted remedies.

I am, Sir, your  
obedient Servant,  
E. E. STOODLEY, Secretary.  
The Editor, THE CHEMIST  
AND DRUGGIST,  
42 Cannon Street, E.C.

The italicised portions of these letters show that the Society's officers had nothing to do with securing the pronouncement. We may state that in an earlier letter to us (August 11, 1904) Mr. Stoodley mentioned that the only exceptions to the rule that possessive-case names involve stamping were Gregory's Powder and Blaud's Pills. We understand that the Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society

From "Ph. Jnl.," November 5.

I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that where satisfactory evidence is produced to them that the use of a title associated with a particular name carries with it no claim either to exclusive right of sale or to exclusive knowledge, they would be prepared to recognise the medicine as not liable to duty.

*Satisfactory evidence of the non-proprietary nature of the following medicines has already been furnished to the Board, viz.:*

Blaud's Pills,  
Gregory Powder,  
Liver Pills (Sir Andrew Clark),  
Hamilton's Pills,  
Christison's Pills,  
Dobell's Aperient,

and they therefore pronounce these medicines free from liability to medicine stamp-duty so far as liability is incurred by the ostensible claim to a proprietary or secret right. They will, moreover, be ready to treat in the same way other remedies in respect of which they can be afforded equally satisfactory evidence of the absence of any claim to proprietary right or to exclusive knowledge of the composition.

In regard to this latter condition, the Board consider that the formula for compounding should be found in one or other of the works of reference which they have agreed to regard as authorities for well-known and admitted remedies, and, as you are aware, the "Pharmaceutical Journal Formula" falls under this category.

is produced in the Secretary's department, and it is, therefore, with the greater regret that we give publicity to the above inaccurate and misleading statement, for our experience is that the department is studiously exact in its statements of fact. We presume that it has for some reason been misled. We wish to make it perfectly clear that we do not recount these facts because the "Calendar" does not acknowledge THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST's services in this matter, but it is not the first occasion on which credit for work done in this department of law has been claimed in the Society's publications to have been done by the Society when it was not (*e.g.* the extension of the time limit a year ago). It would be a pity if this sort of thing were to become a habit.

### The Gentle Craft of Advertisement.

Sir James Crichton-Browne, before starting on a voyage to the West Indies, wrote to "The British Medical Journal" in regard to "an advertisement of a patent dentifrice" which appears in the current number of the "London Magazine." This advertisement is, we find, headed thus:

*"The Care of the Teeth is the beginning of  
Worldly Wisdom."*

SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.  
*Being a Few Practical Hints on an Important Subject.*

The advertisement proceeds in reading-matter style to the extent of four pages referring to and quoting from an address by Sir James to the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, all in the praise of "Tusco." Sir James says:

I am not the author of the article, I never before heard of this particular tooth tout, and the use of my name is entirely unauthorised. I have asked for, and shall, I hope, obtain, an apology and undertaking that the advertisement shall not appear again in its present form. I can, of course, have no objection to quotations from my published writings, but the typographical *suggestio falsi* in this advertisement calls for prompt exposure, as it is obviously capable of indefinite extension.

We are glad to see this timely protest. The magazine referred to contains several other advertisements of the same character, which reflect as much upon publishers as upon the advertisers. To sell advertisement-space is one thing, but to permit the advertiser to simulate the literary pages in such a manner as to convey the impression to readers that the matter therein is editorial is a reprehensible practice condemned by the best tenets of journalism.

### In Quest of the Unattainable.

A contributor to the "Daily Chronicle" writes amusingly about his endeavour to find out some article which would not be suitable for a Christmas or New Year's present. He tried the butcher, the ironmonger, and many other shopkeepers, but in his innocence was served by all. The same innocence made him think that in the realm of medicine there is naught he could find to give to his best girl, and thus the tale proceeds:

Last of all I staggered, feeble and almost exhausted, into a chemist's, or, as perhaps I ought to call him, a pharmacist's. His counter was gaily decorated with appropriate mottoes, setting forth the acceptability and economy, as Christmas gifts, of soaps, scents, mineral waters, cachous, and what not. While he was preparing my dose of quinine and sal volatile, I idly toyed with a small paper packet, containing, as the wrapper informed me, "Indigo Items for Indigestion Idiot's." As he brought me the draught, I remarked, with a face of skilful unconcern, "I suppose you would scarcely recommend a packet of these as a Christmas present? Ha, ha." "Wouldn't I?" said the man of medicines, "I'm not so sure of that. Best things in the world to take—two of them in water—after the Christmas dinner. You wait and see if they aren't appropriate. And acceptable too." I had still one more arrow in my quiver. I bent low across the counter and gripped a button on his coat. "Tell me," I said,

with a smile of ingenious ingenuousness, "do you keep prussic acid?" He stiffened visibly. "Very sorry," he replied, "not allowed to supply—" I interrupted him hastily, "I don't want to buy any yet. But, tell me. Do you think a small bottle of it could be considered as a suitable, acceptable, and economical Christmas or New Year's present?" He smiled a horrible smile. "I shouldn't wonder if any number of people were to think so before Christmas is over," was his reply. And really I shouldn't wonder if he were right.

### Regulating Shop-hours.

The New Zealand Shops and Offices Act, to which frequent references have been made in the *C. & D.*, has at last become law. Chemists' shops are only exempt from the provisions of the Act in the case of "medicines and surgical appliances which are urgently required." The provisions are in many cases of an extraordinary nature. Shops in the districts of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin in which two or more persons are employed must be closed between 6 P.M. and 8 A.M. the next day on four days of the week but may be open on one day till nine o'clock. Assistants may not be employed for more than fifty-two hours, excluding meal-times, in a week, but extension can be obtained in case of stock-taking or other special work, though even then the assistant must not work more than four hours at a stretch, and his overtime wages are to be not less than 6d. an hour for those earning 10s. a week, or 9d. an hour if over that amount. Another section of the Act fixes the minimum to be paid in wages to an assistant as 5s. a week for the first year and an increase of 3s. a week for each succeeding year till the assistant is twenty years of age. If the master does not pay the wages within fourteen days, he will be liable to a fine of 5s. for each day the default continues. Premiums may not be paid to any employer. There are provisions for a statutory weekly half-holiday, the day to be fixed upon by a conference of local authorities. Office-hours are also regulated in a similar manner, and both shops and offices have to conform to certain sanitary regulations of quite a searching character. Efficient ventilation is especially to be provided, and, among other things, "a sufficient supply of fresh drinking-water shall be provided for the free use of the persons employed in the shop or office."

The inspectors under the Act are given a good deal of authority, and if the various sections of the Act are to be strictly enforced the inspectors will need to be almost as numerous as the shopkeepers. There have been meetings of chemists in Auckland, and a deputation waited on the local members of the House of Representatives, when the opinion was freely expressed that the regulations closing chemists shops at six o'clock will be disastrous, especially in the case of suburban businesses. In the case of medical men who see their patients between seven and eight o'clock the prescriptions often do not reach the chemist till nine o'clock, and it would be difficult to contend that in every case the medicine or appliances are urgently required. The latest information to hand is that the claims of chemists for exemption under the Act are being considered by the Law Officers, so that perhaps a way out of the difficulty may yet be found.

**FAILURES IN 1904.**—A statistical abstract of failures and of bills of sale published in "*Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*" during the year 1904 shows how the prevalent bad trade has affected chemists and druggists. Under that heading (which includes, however, drysalts, oil and colour men, medical men, etc.) we find that during 1904 there were 74 bankruptcies, 76 deeds of arrangement, and 137 bills of sale. These figures show an increase on 1903 of 11, 22, and 30 respectively. The total bankruptcies in England and Wales were 4,515 in 1904, as compared with 4,259 in 1903; the number of deeds of arrangement totalled 482 more than in the previous year; and there were 850 more bills of sale granted in 1904 than in 1903.

## Trade Notes.

**MR. F. O. BYNOE**, a well-known photographic exponent, has joined the staff of Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, E.C. Mr. Bynoe will represent the firm mostly in London.

**MR. TOM BROOKS**, of 74 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N., tells us that he has advertised formulæ in *THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST* for over twenty years, and his customers number many thousands. He has, besides, made hosts of friends through his advertisements.

**COBRA VENOM.**—Mr. J. H. Karia, of Bombay, is prepared to supply cobra venom, which he says is largely used by the medical profession in cases of leprosy and rheumatism, and still more largely in the preparation of serum to be administered as an antidote to snake-bite. The minimum price is 10s. per grain for orders of 50 grains.

**THE OPTICAL ALMANAC** for 1905, issued by the "British Optical Journal," Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C., is just to hand. It contains detailed information about the Spectacle-makers' Company, with lists of diploma-holders and livermen. Lists of members of other optical bodies are also given. A diary with blotting-paper occupies the greater portion of the volume.

**SHOPFITTING.**—The new fittings required by Mr. R. Stevens in his removal from 19 to 97A Wigmore Street, W. (see *C. & D.*, December 31, p. 1051), were supplied by Messrs. John Sanger & Sons, of Winsley Street, Oxford Street, W. The handsome and attractive pharmacy just opened by Mr. J. D. Jones, at 115 Midland Road, Bedford, was fitted throughout by Messrs. J. & W. Bygrave, chemists' shop-fitters, 289 City Road, E.C.

**MESSRS. MATHER & CROWTHER, LTD.**, general advertising contractors, New Bridge Street, E.C., write us about a rumour which is being circulated to the effect that a certain firm of publishers has a financial interest in the company, and state that all the shares have been and are held exclusively by the directors, and no other person, firm or company has, or ever has had, any interest, financial or otherwise, in the business or the management of it.

**MESSRS. HOUGHTON'S, LTD.**, photographic apparatus makers and dealers, 88 & 89 High Holborn, W.C., have taken premises at 74 & 78 York Street, Glasgow, where a representative stock of photographic and optical goods will be kept. Photographic chemists in Scotland and the North of England and Ireland will thus be able to obtain photographic goods without the delay which necessarily results when ordering from the London depot. The Glasgow branch is for wholesale business from dealers, and retail customers will not be served.

**A NEW PRICES-CURRENT.**—The January issue of the price-list of essential oils, etc., manufactured by Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street, Finsbury, E.C., shows a considerable enlargement over the leaflet hitherto issued. The first page now has an artistic border into which an artist has cleverly worked foliage and flowers of belladonna, fox-glove, iris, aconite, red and white poppies, hips, and lavender. Essential oils are now specified in Latin and English, and the range is greater; while a part of the list is now devoted to "sundries" manufactured or prepared by the firm, such as almond meal, aloin, capsicin, scammony resin, and podophyllum resin. The list is for the wholesale and export trade only.

**A NEW PRICE-LIST** has been issued by Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., of Bristol and Exeter. It extends to 44 octavo pages and cover. The principal price-alterations of the past month are shown on the first page, and the succeeding twenty-three pages are devoted to chemicals, drugs, and galenicals. Then follow sections about pills, lozenges, suppositories, sundries, packed goods, perfumery, toilet-preparations, stationery, mineral waters, aniline dyes, colours, and varnishes. With the price-list Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co. are this month issuing a circular in which they state, *inter alia*, that when desired they guarantee on invoices that all B.P. preparations named therein correspond to the description and conform to the standards of the B.P., 1898, at the time of sale.

THE SANITAS CO., LTD., Three Colt Lane, Bethnal Green, E., recently requested Dr. John Thresh to make a fresh investigation of the bactericidal qualities of sanitas and sanitas emulsion. Some years ago Mr. C. T. Kingzett made a very complete series of experiments to determine the antiseptic properties of sanitas, and it is interesting to note that Dr. Thresh's report conclusively confirms these earlier results. Dr. Thresh has studied the time it takes to kill typhoid, diphtheria, and anthrax bacilli with various strengths of sanitas and sanitas emulsion, the experiments being conducted under test conditions. The Sanitas Co., Ltd., have had a summary of Dr. Thresh's report printed in pamphlet form, and chemists can obtain a supply for distribution to their customers by making known their requirements to the company.

FROM LEITH WALK.—The triennial catalogue of patent medicines and proprietary articles just issued by Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., Leith Walk, Edinburgh, is a well-arranged, complete, and clearly printed production. The first 126 pages contain particulars and prices of all the proprietaries and patents known in the trade, the articles for which a poison-label is necessary being specially indicated, as well as those for which an excise wine-licence is required. The remaining forty-two pages are devoted to Raimes, Clark & Co.'s specialities, perfumery, etc., natural mineral waters, Taddy & Co.'s specialities, B.P. and other lozenges, concentrated and galenical liquors, aqueous tinctures, and a useful list of synthetic remedies with their synonyms, formulæ, uses, and doses.

"THE BUSINESS MOTOR" for December 1904, published by Messrs. Newball & Mason, Nottingham, contains some good counsel in regard to stocktaking, particularly addressed to chemists as business-men chary of it, besides some very good general advice, which includes this hint about trade journals:

You cannot know what is going forward in the business-world if you do not see the papers. You read your daily paper religiously, and yet frequently the trade paper is ignored. One is just as important as the other, as the trade journal is a means of increasing your income, while the daily paper is not absolutely necessary.

We notice, also, that Messrs. Newball & Mason offer to send post free an artistic splasher for the bathroom in response to the first thousand applications received from chemists' and grocers' wives up to January 14. It may not be too late for some of our lady readers to drop the firm a postcard.

SCHUTZE'S PRICE-LIST.—"Trade follows the flag" is the motto, and a representation of the actual flag on the cover of the book emphasises the assertion.



The new price-list of Messrs. F. Schutze & Co., 89 Southwark Street, S.E., grows annually. This year a list 7 inches by 9½ inches, comprising 182 pages and a useful index, demonstrates the truth of the imperial motto. The catalogue is lavishly illustrated, and everything in druggists' sundries, surgical appliances, perfumery, and counter-specialities is to be found therein. The arrangement is alphabetical throughout—that is to say, there is no attempt

made to arrange the goods into allied groups. Thus "padding-drawers" follows "otoscopes" and "tourniquets" follows "toothpicks," and the arrangement, making for simplicity, is to be commended. Perfumery, however, has a small section to itself at the end, and so have "domestic and medicinal preparations." The cover of the list is reproduced herewith.

UMNIA.—The illustrated price-list of packed pharmaceuticals, toilet-preparations, soaps, etc., issued by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Unney, Ltd., of Southwark Street, S.E., is familiar to most pharmacists. The list for 1905 has some new features, however, which it will be well for the keen pharmacist to note. The pharmaceutical camerist will not fail to observe the complete lists of photographic tablets and solutions. Corn-paint neatly packed and displayed (one dozen on a card) is new. There are six

kinds of labels for extract of malt, and a like number, all different, for extract of malt and cod-liver oil, to choose from, besides "Fluid Malt" and "Malted Glycerophosphates," and a variety of cod-liver oil emulsions. There are new cartons for Easton's syrup and for compound syrup of the hypophosphites. Camphorated oil in 2-oz., 3-oz., 4-oz., and 6-oz. bottles is prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia. The toilet-preparations include a series of hair-washes, which have met with popular approval. The manufacturers of Wright's coal-tar soap ought to know something about soap-making, and the series of toilet and medicated soaps in the list will satisfy most demands. Part II. deals in detail with the formulæ and prices of coated and uncoated pills, medicinal capsules, and compressed tablets. The back cover (outside) demonstrates the method by which Messrs. Wright, Layman & Unney, Ltd., have endeavoured to help directly the retail pharmacist. It is devoted entirely to the prices (retail, minimum retail, ordinary wholesale, and wholesale for 5/1. orders, etc.) of Wright's coal-tar specialities. It was a happy inspiration to place this evidence of thoughtful consideration where it cannot well be overlooked.

PURE CHEMICALS.—Messrs. Davy Hill & Co., Southwark, S.E., are developing their business on lines which are bound to enhance their reputation for pure chemicals and galenicals for pharmaceutical purposes. A C. & D. representative this week made a visit to the Park Street laboratory with the object of noting recent advances in the manufacture of pure chemicals. Several interesting features were disclosed. At the time of the visit a batch of ammonium benzoas was being finished. The pulp-like mixture of precipitate and mother-liquor was transferred to a large centrifuge making 1,200 revolutions a minute, the motive-power being electricity, and in five minutes or so the ammonium benzoas was left dry and white in the filter-cloth. The advantages of the centrifugal method of drying are several. Much time is saved and purer chemicals result from the entire rejection of the mother-liquor, which always contains impurities. The ammonium benzoas thus produced was afterwards tested and found to yield a perfectly clear solution. Near by was a huge tank of sodium-sulphate solution from which feathery crystals of that salt, of exceptional purity, will presently be obtained. This new form of sodium sulphate is one which dispensers will appreciate. The salt is in appearance something like zinc sulphate, and dissolves readily in cold water. The temptation which many dispensers fall into, of using hot water to dissolve their sodium sulphate, with disastrous results from subsequent crystallisation, is thus avoided. In another part of the laboratory copper sulphate was being crystallised. This salt is obtained after repeated crystallisation absolutely free from iron—a condition of purity desirable in pharmacy, but *a sine quâ non* in electrical practice. Lead acetate and potassium citrate were also being made, the product in the former case being quite white and in light friable masses of feathery crystals, very convenient for retailing or dispensing. Lead-free cream of tartar and tartaric acid, to which reference will be made later, are becoming specialities of this firm, and judging from the scrupulous care taken in the matter the reputation is fully deserved. On looking through the laboratory books we found that over a hundred different chemicals are made by this firm.

## Recent Wills.

HUNT.—The late Alderman Edwin Hunt, The Firs, Richmond Hill, Edgbaston, of the firm of Messrs. Chance & Hunt, Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, who died in July, 1904, has left a gross estate of 106,207/. He bequeathed 1,000/., to the Hill-top (West Bromwich) Methodist Wesleyan Society Circuit, for the poor attending the circuit chapels, and 500/., each to the West Bromwich Hospital and the Guest Hospital at Dudley.

VIGIS.—The will of the late Mr. Lewis Vigis, chemist and druggist, of 4 South Hayes, Wells Road, Bath, who died on August 5, has been proved at the Bristol District Registry by Ella Edith Vigis, spinster, daughter of the deceased and sole executrix. The gross value of the estate is 2,004/., 15s. (including leaseholds), and the net personality 569/., 2s. 8d.

## Personalities.

At the offices of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, on December 30, Mr. H. C. Grimes (the Irish representative of the company) was presented, on the occasion of his marriage, with a massive silver table-lamp and silver salver. Mr. J. M. Tallantyre, the manager of the export department, and Mr. J. E. Parker, the Lancashire representative, made a few appropriate remarks, and Mr. Grimes suitably responded.

A VERY appreciative account of the stage presentation, by Mr. E. Haworth Earle, of the old French song-story "Aucassin and Nicolette" appeared in a recent issue of the "Eastern Morning News." The performance took place in the Kingston Square Lecture Hall, Hull, and the critic states that it was "worth a bushel of ordinary amateur dramatic performances." To Mr. Earle (who is a chemist and druggist) is attributed all the praise for the careful and correct setting of a mediæval play.

THE marriage of Mr. Reginald Bennett to Miss Ethelwyn Phillips, daughter of Alderman Phillips, of Wigan, was one of the social events of the season in Wigan, where the pharmaceutical Alderman and his family are very popular. Alderman Phillips was Mayor of the town in 1892, and Mrs. Phillips is at the present time an active member of the Wigan Board of Guardians. Mr. Bennett is well known to the younger generation of pharmacists as a popular demonstrator at the "Square" School before he was appointed pharmacist to University College. After the wedding, which was fully choral, Alderman and Mrs. Phillips held a reception at the Masonic Hall, the guests numbering nearly three hundred.

THOSE who attended the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Southampton in 1882 remember that

a leading part in the proceedings was taken by Mr. Robert Chipperfield, J.P., who, as a representative chemist of the town, was a Vice-President of the Conference and, with the late Mr. W. B. Randall and Mr. O. R. Dawson, shared the honours and labours of hospitality and organisation. Mr. Chipperfield in his eighty-eighth year is hale and hearty, as the portrait of him (reproduced from a Christmas card) testifies. He still writes without a tremor of the hand, and his friends cherish his chatty and

sparkling letters, which sometimes run to more than half-a-dozen pages. Since his retirement from business Mr. Chipperfield has devoted himself to public work. He has been Chairman of the Endowed Schools of Southampton for many years, and takes an active part in the magistracy. He is noted locally as a chess-player, and can give many points when he takes up the cue. Mr. Chipperfield's resemblance to Charles Dickens is striking.

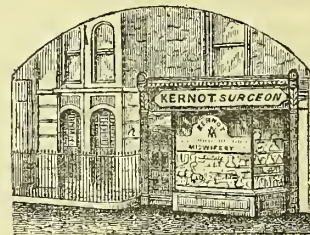
MR. PERCY KNOTT, chemist and druggist, Bolton, who is Chairman of the Workhouse Committee of the Bolton Board of Guardians, entertained a company of about ninety, including Guardians, their wives and friends, to dinner on December 26. According to the usual custom, a collection was made on behalf of the funds of the Children's Home at Edgworth, the sum of 2*l.* 5*s.* being contributed by Mr. Knott's guests. Mr. Percy Knott, whose portrait we give, is the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Robert Knott, chemist, who commenced business in Bolton some fifty years ago. Mr. Percy Knott and his brother Herbert carry on business as Knott Brothers at 1 Blackburn Road and at 462 Blackburn Road, Bolton. Mr. Knott was elected a member of the Bolton Board of

Guardians eight years ago, and has been Chairman of the Workhouse Committee for two years. He is also a member of the Union Assessment Committee. Mr. Knott is an enthusiastic Volunteer. He was connected with the



2nd V.B. L. N. L. Regiment, received the Long Service medal two years ago, and retired as Quartermaster-Sergeant. He is the Local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and was instrumental, along with the late Mr. John Taylor, in securing a Wednesday half-holiday for Bolton chemists.

WE recently intimated that Mr. Snowden Kirk had sold to Mr. A. R. Keith, of Holloway Road, the old-established business at 6 Chrip Street and 86 Upper North Street, Poplar—perhaps the oldest pharmacies in the district. Mr. Kirk has gone to live in retirement at Hastings, where he has had a house for the last twenty years. During his successful career of forty years in Poplar Mr. Kirk has been a notable figure in every movement for the advancement of the borough, and his retirement has created quite a blank in the district. The poor especially will regret his removal, as he spent a large portion of his time and money in benevolent and philanthropic work. Like many prominent chemists in London, he is an enthusiastic Freemason and a Past Master of All Saints' Lodge, Poplar. He was Local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. His predecessor in the business was his father-in-law, the late Dr. Geo. Chas. Kernot, a chemist who afterwards qualified as a medical practitioner, and who was likewise a striking individuality in Poplar half a century ago. The little engraving of No. 6 Chrip Street is reproduced from a handbill dealing with the ointment for scaldhead and ringworm introduced by the late Mr. Thomas Dyer, surgeon, Poplar, and made by Dr. Kernot, who was also the proprietor of or agent for Sago's Rheumatic Killer, Dr. Wane's gout and rheumatic pills, Dr. Blundell's pennyroyal-and-steel pills, Cubits' Elixir of Strength, Dr. Hamilton's Vital pills and other specialities.



CHAUFFEUR'S WRIST, like housemaid's knee, can be cured by a judicious application of lin. pot. iod. cum sapone.

THE "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" of December 15 contains the regulations in force at the ports of Tripoli, providing for the examination, and if necessary for the analysis, of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations and specialities, foodstuffs, beverages, soaps, toys, etc.

## Birth.

SHEPHERD.—At Station Road, Harpenden, Herts, on December 29, the wife of H. W. Shepherd, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

## Marriages.

BENNETT—PHILLIPS.—At Wigan Parish Church, on December 28, Reginald Robert Bennett, pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist to University College Hospital, London, to Ethelwyn, only daughter of Alderman J. Phillips, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, Wigan.

LOW—DEVITT.—At Salisbury, Rhodesia, on December 27, William Gurney Low, of the Chartered Company's Civil Service, son of Mr. Jabez Low, of Dulwich, to Mabel Ruth Devitt, second daughter of the late Mr. Henry Devitt, of Brighton, and Mincing Lane, London.

## Deaths.

ATKINSON.—At Springfield, Brighouse, on December 29, Sarah, widow of Mr. Benjamin Atkinson, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-one.

CARTER.—At Sheffield on December 30, 1904, Mr. Harry H. Carter, wholesale druggist, of Broomspring Lane, Sheffield, aged fifty.

KHORY.—At Surat House, 8 Loudoun Road, St. John's Wood, N.W., on December 29, Dr. R. N. Khory (of Khumballa Hill, Bombay), J.P., M.D., M.R.C.P., Hon. Physician Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, and author of "Materia Medica of India and their Therapeutics," Dean and Syndic of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Bombay, aged sixty-five.

MANDALL.—At Lorne Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees, on December 27, Mr. Edward Mandall, chemist and druggist, head of the firm of Mandall & Co., manufacturing chemists, aged seventy-two.

PROWSE.—At Minehead, Somerset, on December 17, Mr. Frederick Prowse, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-eight.

SCAIFE.—At Manchester, on December 18, Mr. Samuel Scaife, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one. Mr. Scaife was born in Manchester, where he passed his early years. After serving his apprenticeship he ultimately became manager for Mr. Williams, chemist and druggist, in Upper Brook Street, at that time one of the most fashionable quarters of the city. Subsequently he went to Florida, U.S.A. On returning to this country he became assistant to Mr. Johns, Southampton, and afterwards went to Poole, where he married. This was twenty-eight years ago. On leaving Poole he went to Manchester, and bought the chemist and druggist's business then carried on at 368 Stretford Road by Mr. F. Prowse. This business the deceased continued until his death, and by a singular coincidence Mr. Prowse died the day before. Mr. Scaife leaves two sons and a daughter. The eldest, Mr. Samuel Barnes Scaife, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. H. T. Silvester, chemist, Knutsford, Cheshire, and who has since assisted several Manchester chemists, is carrying on his father's business until definite arrangements are made as to the future of the old-established concern. The late Mr. Scaife was a member of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, and was present at the last annual dinner. He kept aloof from public affairs, but was once or twice asked to allow himself to be nominated for election to the City Council.

GERMAN ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—An association of pharmaceutical assistants of Germany was officially founded on December 17 at Leipzig. Dr. Sparrer, of Nuremberg, was appointed President, and Dr. Ehrlich, of Essen-on-Rhine, Secretary. The office is at Leipzig. The organ of the Association is to be a new publication, bearing the title of "Zentrablatt für Pharmazie und Chemie."

## Medical Cleanings.

### FILMARON.

THIS amorphous principle of male-fern rhizome was isolated by Kraft, and it was found to be an active tenicide, but hitherto it has been considered useless, as it decomposes easier than any other bodies of the filix group. Jacquet, however, finds that if it is kept quite dry it retains its full activity, and, in comparison with other reputed active principles of the drug (*e.g.*, filicic acid), it has more effect in driving out the worms. The dose of filmaron for a child of three years is 5 grains, and it has to be followed in an hour by a dose of castor oil.

### TREATMENT OF SCABIES.

DR. ARTHUR EMLYN, in the "British Medical Journal," recommends the following lotion for obstinate scabies:

Izal	...	...	...	...	4 oz.
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	2 oz.
Water	...	...	...	...	2 oz.

The lotion should be rubbed well into the skin night and morning. Every night the patient should have a good hot wash all over, using plenty of soap. Every third day the sheets, pillowcases, nightdresses, towels, underclothes, stockings, everything that touches the skin, should be changed. Even the gloves worn should be cotton or woollen, which can be put into boiling water once a week. All kid gloves at present in patient's possession should be burned. Women should wear long-sleeved spencers or combinations, otherwise they are apt to reinfect their arms from their blouse-sleeves. The above lotion smarts a little for an hour sometimes, but not to all patients alike; after a while it soothes the skin. Babies, for example, will cry for half an hour after the lotion is applied, then fall into a long sleep, the itchiness of the skin being quite removed for several hours by the izal. Patients should keep on using the lotion for a week after all trace of the disease has passed away. Equal parts of izal and glycerin give no better results and are more sticky.

### X-RAY DERMATITIS.

SOME London newspapers have been publishing scaring "news" about the dreadful effects of x-rays upon the hands. The alarm appears to have arisen from a paper by Mr. J. Hall Edwards, L.R.C.P.E., in the "British Medical Journal," which shows a striking pair of hands as they were in August, 1903 and 1904. They are the writer's own, and he describes the case, a typical one of chronic x-ray dermatitis. It started in 1896, after he gave four demonstrations. A few days afterwards the skin round the nails was red and painful. He attributed this at first to a metal developer, but that had to be eliminated. The fingers are now more or less covered with sores and warts. Mr. Hall Edwards describes other cases, and urges every young worker with x-rays to take every possible precaution in protecting the hands. He has found evaporating lead-lotion an excellent application when the trouble is recent, and the following ointment has in his own case relieved the pain:

Acidi salicylici	...	...	...	gr. xx.
Mentholis	...	...	...	gr. xx.
Cocainæ	...	...	...	gr. j.
Lanolini	...	...	...	3j.

### HUMANISED MILK.

MR. C. BEAUCHAMP HALL speaks highly ("British Medical Journal") of the humanised milk made in the following manner:

Boil or sterilise half a pint of cow's milk. Take another half-pint and skim it and add the skim to the first half-pint. Crush a compound rennet tablet, and when the skimmed half-pint has been heated to 100° F. add the crushed tablet, stir, and keep at about the same temperature for twenty minutes; separate the curd thus produced, and then boil the whey for two minutes. Add this whey to the first half-pint, and to this mixture add 3 oz. (six tablespoonfuls) of boiled or sterilised cow's milk. Soak all vessels used in boiling water before and after use. The quantities given in these directions make one pint.

The rennet tablets, which are made by Mr. Felthouse, Highbury Park, N., each contain sodium bicarbonate  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain, calcium phosphate  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain, lactose 5 grains, and sufficient rennet to curdle half a pint of milk.

## Our Diary Competition.

### B Postcards.

The following are selected from the postcards received :

"Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long"—  
So wrote a poet years ago;  
But Time has proved him wrong,  
Man wants much more than he can get,  
And needs it all his days.  
The *C. & D.* sufficeth me:  
Its cost it well repays.

"PANMURE."

Splendidly compiled, and essential to every pharmacy.—  
JOHN B. WALTON.

The *C. & D. Diary* drives home the conviction that "*La concurrence est l'esprit du commerce.*"—M. F. PEET.

No doubt the best guide, philosopher, and friend the chemist possesses.—GEO. H. DUNMORE.

I've conned the *Diary* o'er and o'er;  
'Tis good without a question,  
And beats the record, as a store  
Replete with sound suggestion.

WM. R. CHANTLER.

The *C. & D. Diary* so called because it is the chemists' companion and the druggists' guide.—R. H. BRACKENBURY.

'Tis a book for the wise,  
An exceeding good prize  
To any who seek information.  
And let it be said  
'Twill add profit to your occupation.

J. E. COCKCROFT.

My opinion of the *C. & D. Diary* is that it might well be called "*The Chemists' Inquire Within for Everything.*"—  
L. DAVIES.

I have taken *Diary* from 1875. I have reached the first copy I have from the shelf and put it alongside of 1905. What a contrast! I am now forty-one years in the trade. I regard the *C. & D. Diary* as the one book which at the commencement of a new year provides me with the best, latest, and (consistent with its scope) the completest information necessary to the successful working of my business on up-to-date lines. Consequently there is no portion of its contents I can afford to neglect careful scrutiny.—ROBERT MOUNTAIN.

Hail, smiling morn, when first the *C. & D.* was born.  
Its *Diary* comes our Christmas cheer,  
And guides us through the coming year.  
He who greatly up to date would be,  
Well, must afford the *C. & D.*

J. G. KIRKBY, Croydon.

The 1905 *Diary* is full of business instinct, and means good business for the chemists.—A. E. KING, c/o Messrs. Fuller & Co., Norwich.

"Comes home to men's business and bosoms" (*Francis Bacon*).—GEO. R. BARCLAY, 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.

Every man is the architect of his own fortune. The *C. & D. Diary* is a necessary part of the plan in the case of the chemist.

Bacon says: "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man." Read your *Diary*, confer with it, and don't forget to write in it.—ALFRED J. BARNES, Dublin.

He gazes on the silent dead:  
They perish in their daring deeds.  
This proverb flashes through his head:  
The many fail, the one (the *C. & D. Diary*) succeeds.

E. H. HASSELBY, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

As always, progressive, and so practically useful that its absence from or near the shop-desk would on occasions be as much felt as the loss of the *Pharmacopœia* in the laboratory.—JOHN ROBINSON, South Lambeth, S.W.

What a piece of work is the *Diary*! How useful in advertisements! How ample in scribbling-pages! How invaluable in legal hints! in recipes and pithy paragraphs how express and admirable! in every-day life, what a true friend! in comprehensiveness how like a cyclopædia!—C. A. CRITCHLEY, Blackburn.

It is not "just as good" as 1904  
But it is *better* than its predecessor.

JOHN R. PARRY, Carnarvon.

I think that the synopsis of the laws bearing upon the chemical and drug trades of the United Kingdom is the most excellent piece of chemists' literature of to-day.—A. MARSLAND, Ashton-under-Lyne.

There is "nothing just as good"  
Accept no substitute.

H. ARNOLD TRAVIS, Didsbury.

The buyers' complete guide; what is not here you don't want.—A. P. FOLKARD, York.

Business is business; pleasure is pleasure; the *C. & D. Diary* is the missing (?) link.—THOS. POSTLETHWAITE, Southsea.

"For ever housed where it once gets possession" (*Comedy of Errors*, Act III., sc. 1).—W. H. COCKLE, King's Lynn.

Who knows (his *C. & D. Diary*), and knows that he knows, is wise. (The public) will follow him. The *C. & D. Diary*, like Abou Ben Adhem, leads all the rest.—JAY MACK.

The *Diary* of the *C. & D.*

Is very useful, we'll agree.  
We cannot help but praise it well:  
It guides us how to buy and sell;  
It keeps us safe within the laws,  
And pushes on the chemists' cause;  
Of recipes there's many a score,  
And chemists could not wish for more.  
The *Diary* is indeed a treat,  
And would be very hard to beat.  
Handsome covers bind the lot:  
A useful book for any shop.

W. P. PINKERTON, Wallacetown.

## Association Ballads.

### THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;  
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views  
On things politic, foes that lurk  
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work—  
These be the burden of our Muse.*

### LII. NEWCASTLE.

WHEN the siren is heard by the banks of the Tyne,  
And the heavens go homeward a-joggin',  
The chemists foregather with earnest design  
To hearken the wisdom of Foggan.

*Oh, weary the wight,*

*On the bleak winter's night,*

*Who is scared by a phantom toboggan,*

*Nor answers the roll*

*At Hôtel Métropole*

*To swear due allegiance to Foggan.*

The ukase of Pescod the chemists obey;

For he's a peremptory person,

And never a pharmacist dares to delay—

Not Buckley, e'en Parker, or Merson.

*Though now, to the land*

*Of that bare-legged band*

*Who followed Maeduff and Macpherson*

*He has lately returned,*

*Sore in secret he yearned*

*For the wilds of Kilmarnock, did Merson.*

Wise Gilderdale plays with the pilule of Bland,

And Hill does his best to dishearten

Neglecting of drugs; and the Ages will laud

The essays of Nicholas Martin.

*Oh, dismal and blank*

*Is the life of the crank*

*(And time from the trade he was partin')*

*Who never has heard*

*Of the bold, irrepressible Martin.*

And thus do we reach the penultimate verse,

With matters proceeding so steadily,

But we're under the eye of good Treasurer Kerse

And still open to censure from Ridley.

*Oh, hard is the fate*

*Of the bardlet elate*

*Who tries to be "hi-diddle-diddle,"*

*Or attempts to be vague;*

*For he's collared by Clague,*

*And sat on by Watkins or Ridley.*

So Tynesiders strive for the Craft as a whole,

And pity the Bloomsbury vassal,

And to say that they work with "The Best" as their goal

Is like carrying coals to Newcastle.

*But weary the wight*

*Who goes out to the Fight*

*In tinsel, tinplating, or tassel;*

*For they'll surely consign*

*To the depths of the Tyne*

*Such a Mountebank up at Newcastle.*



**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### A Test for Detecting Adulterated Mace.

SIR,—The adulteration of articles of food has now reached a fine art, and it is difficult to say what there is that the public can depend upon as being genuine. The latest to come under my observation is mace, which, on account of its comparatively high price, lends itself into the hands of the fraudulent dealer, whom Nature also seems to help, by supplying an adulterant which it would seem at first sight impossible to detect. The adulterant is commonly known as "wild mace" or "Bombay mace" (*Bombax malabarica*), which in appearance is very similar to genuine mace, the difference being that it is slightly longer and in narrower pieces, which are of a dark-red colour. As a spice Bombay mace is useless, for it does not possess any aromatic flavour. When mixed with blade mace it is not difficult to detect, but it has been asserted that in the case of powdered mace it is impossible to detect it. Such is not the case, however, for the only reagent required is a weak aqueous solution of caustic soda (1 per cent., or even less). The mode of treating the suspected powder is to place a small quantity in a test-tube and then add a small quantity of soda solution. If any Bombay mace is present, a decided red coloration will be produced. The value of this test is its simplicity combined with its accuracy, for the colour will be produced if the adulterant is present in a very small quantity, whereas if the powdered mace is genuine no trace of red colour will be observed. It may be of interest to microscopists to know that when the Bombay mace is present in such minute quantities as not to be detected by the above method, if a slide of the powder be examined with even a low power—say, a 1-inch objective—then a little of the soda solution added, the red colour will be distinctly seen.

56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

S. H. PRITCHARD.

[So long as weak soda solution is used the test is all right, but strong solutions (5 to 10 per cent.) produce a reddish colour with genuine mace also.—EDITOR.]

#### Lucca Oil v. Olive Oil.

SIR,—We note on page 1012 of your issue of December 24 an account of an olive-oil prosecution, in which it appears from your report we had supplied the defendant with an adulterated article upon his ordering olive oil from us, and, further, that we had guaranteed it to be genuine. As this is not the case, will you kindly insert in your next issue the following explanation?—

The defendant ordered from us last January one dozen bottles of "Lucca" oil; these we supplied exactly as imported, and invoiced as "Lucca" oil; no mention being made of the word "olive," nor any guarantee asked for or given. When advising us that he had got a summons, the defendant stated that he was asked by the inspector for a flask of "Lucca" oil, and intended to rely upon this for his defence, but, according to the report of the trial, it transpired that the inspector asked for one shillingworth of olive oil, for which Mr. Anderson sold one of the flasks of "Lucca" oil. We sell large quantities of olive oil, and have imported this for some years from a very good Italian firm, and in every case we have had it guaranteed genuine to us, and have likewise guaranteed it as such to our customers; and though we have been advised of many purchases by food and drug inspectors in various parts of the country, we have never so far had a report of it not being pure olive oil.

Yours very truly,

BROOK, PARKER & CO., LTD.

Mr. G. W. Anderson (Chester-le-Street) writes as follows:

The oil was bought from Brook, Parker & Co. as salad oil, and invoiced to me as salad oil and labelled "Finest

Cream Lucca Oil, guaranteed prepared from selected olives only." In buying this I inquired of B., P. & Co.'s representative about its purity, and he gave me their price-list, on the front page of which is printed:

We guarantee every article in this list that comes under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act to conform to that Act, and all preparations that are mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia, 1893, to conform to that standard.

As prosecutions in all parts of the country for non-conformity to the above standards are now everyday occurrences, we think this will be allowed to be a very material advantage, and one that few (if any) other houses give.

On this I honestly understood I was sufficiently safeguarded. I also relied upon this as a warranty in my defence. The oil was sold to the inspector in the same bottle and condition as received, and was asked for as "a bottle of Lucca oil out of the window," I merely saying to him it would be all right. I wrote the wholesalers on selling the same, and their reply was that I should find it in order, instead of which it was adulterated with 25 per cent. of cottonseed oil, according to the analyst's report. Previous to the case coming on, I wrote the wholesalers asking what they intended to do. Their reply was they would pay my fine and costs of summons, conditionally that their name did not appear. After the case was decided I wrote them again, asking if they were willing to adhere to their offer, and their reply was, as I had not adhered to the conditions made, their agreement did not stand good.

#### The Rise in Prices in the Brush-trade.

SIR,—The advent of a new year, and one which promises to be a good year, is my excuse for notifying you of a general rise all round in value in the materials used in the manufacture of brushes and other articles sold by chemists and druggists. They are as under, and may easily advance further:

*Ivory*: A large rise at the recent Antwerp sales.

*Bones*: An advance to a figure not paid for many years.

*Leather*: An advance due to the Far Eastern war.

*Horsehair* is reputed to be about to advance.

*Fibre* is well above the average of late years.

*Bass* is about steady.

*Whalebone* dearer than a year ago.

*Combs* have advanced.

*Mahogany, Rubber, and Sponge*: Also advanced.

*Chamois Leather*: A recent serious advance.

*Bristles*: Finest stiff, highest price on record.

An interesting list with practically a drop in no other article connected with the manufacture of a

BRUSH. (89/37.)

#### Assistants' Salaries in the Transvaal.

SIR,—Occasionally there are advertisements in your paper for qualified assistants, and the salary offered is from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per month. In Johannesburg 15*l.* per month for a qualified man is perfectly ridiculous. I would rather accept 5*l.* per month in England. Every third-rate boarding house charges 6*l.* 10*s.* for meals alone, the cheapest and meanest furnished room costs 3*l.*, and washing (the lowest) 25*s.*; this leaves 4*l.* 5*s.* for clothes and extras—a sum a Kaffir will work for, all found, as a domestic servant. A junior clerk about sixteen years old would possibly work in an office or business house for 15*l.* per month, but his longest hours would be seven a day and four on Saturdays. Junior grocers, drapers, etc., get 25*l.* a month and work from 8 A.M. to 5 or 5.30 P.M. Now, is it fair and honest to ask a qualified man to come out here on a three-years' agreement for a boy's pay?—or, rather, for half a boy's pay, as the chemist's hours are from 8 A.M. to 9.30 P.M., later on Saturdays, and from nine to one and five to eight on Sundays, for his actual living expenses and 2*s.* 9*d.* per day! Clothes cost 6*l.* 10*s.* per suit, boots 25*s.* per pair. Nothing but a newspaper can be purchased for 3*d.*; every other little thing costs 6*d.* Of course, it goes without saying that the man must be a teetotaler, as at all decent bars a drink costs 1*s.*, and in a hot climate like this a man who is not an abstainer wants more than one drink per diem. The man must also be an abstainer from amusements such as theatres, concerts, etc. There are no shilling galleries out here—they are 2*s.* 6*d.*, I believe; but a decent seat costs at least 6*s.* An ordinary ball ticket, should he dance, costs from one to two guineas; a "hop," similar to those at the Holborn Town Hall on Saturday nights, only much more so, can be indulged in for 10*s.* 6*d.* Fortunately for the chemist who receives this 180*l.* to 240*l.*

per annum, his time is fully taken up in the pharmacy—he has not much leisure to spend his spare cash. Trusting that this letter will be a warning to anyone thinking of accepting one of these offers without previously knowing how things are out here,

I am, yours, etc.,  
Pretoria, December 3, 1904. LYMPH. (91/37.)

#### Lady Assistants.

SIR,—I should be glad if some of your readers who have employed lady assistants in their businesses would publish their experience and impressions on the subject for the benefit of their brethren: I mean a lady with Minor qualification and in an average retail and dispensing business. My experience of the modern young man assistant is so unsatisfactory that I am tempted to try a lady, but would like to hear the experience of others before doing so.

HOMO. (92/47.)

#### Low Medical Etiquette.

SIR,—A lady customer called here the other day and asked me if I made up prescriptions, and I said I did. She then asked me if I knew Dr. —, and on my answering in the affirmative, she said that on proposing to the doctor that she should have the prescription (which he gave her) made up in the town he suggested that he found it better to get his drugs, etc., from London, as so many chemists were in the habit of substituting other drugs when out of the drugs prescribed by the doctor, and inferring that this would happen in the town. Now, I am a newcomer, but I have the pleasure of knowing one or two of the chemists, and I should imagine from their manner and social status that they would be the last to do so scandalous and dishonest an act. I told the lady that I did not believe such a statement in reference to my neighbours, and emphatically assured her that she might depend upon me. Now, Mr. Editor, what do you consider would be a just punishment for a man of this kind, who, belonging to an honourable profession, might be expected to be a gentleman? I am requested to say nothing about it, and so the man will probably go on disseminating this generalised statement among his clients. The lady mentioned that she dealt with me, and I almost think I can fathom the mystery—and it is this: When I first opened my establishment I made a few inquiries about several customers who showed a great eagerness to deal with me on credit; and one of my neighbour traders asked me if Dr. — had called on me yet. I said yes; he had had 1s. 6d. booked. My friend said, "Let it be the last." So the next time one of the doctor's household called and requested that I would put it down to Dr. —, I courteously mentioned "that I was trading on a strict cash system and booked nothing." So I suppose I am indirectly responsible for this unwarrantable statement of the good doctor.

Yours faithfully,  
A CHEMIST. (46/46.)

[Similar statements by medical men are, unfortunately, not rare, and they are occasionally made in medical journals. Such charges are disgraceful and unworthy of the profession, because they are generally without foundation. If one or two of those who make such charges were sued by the victims for libel, some good might come out of the actions; but the disposition on the part of chemists is rather to foster friendly relations with medical practitioners, who, as a rule, are careful not to say anything which might reflect upon the honesty of anybody, chemists included.—EDITOR.]

#### Letters in Brief.

SHOP-HOURS ACT.—Mr. A. Larking, Assistant Secretary of the Early-closing Association, warns shop-assistants against the prevailing opinion that the Borough Councils can and will settle the question of overwork in shops. There is nothing in the Act (so aptly described by Mr. Augustine Birrell, K.C., as an enabling Act), or in the circular recently issued from the Home Office, which gives power to the Borough Councils, however sympathetic, until a *prima-facie* case has been made out. It is obvious that this must be done by those who need shorter hours, as by organising local branches of the Association to assist the Councils in putting the Act into force.

A GRIEVANCE.—The Income-tax Reclamation Association call attention to the fact that collectors are now pasting on the Demand Notes the following apparently official form: "Income Tax. House Duty and Land Tax. New Regulations, 1904-5. Please note that I am requested to obtain early and prompt payment of the above Taxes, due 1st January,

1905, and payable on or before that date. Payment should be remitted on receipt of this notice. The Income Tax Schedule A (Property Tax) is deductible from the next payment of rent after the date of the receipt." The Association says this curtails the time for appeals, with the result that the amount demanded must be paid, and distraint may be made therefor.

#### Legal Queries.

Before submitting queries in this department, subscribers are advised to consult the "C. & D. Diary," 1905, on General and Trade laws, p. 287; Pharmacy and Poison laws, p. 239, and Medicine-stamp Acts, p. 279. In respect to the last we can mark labels "Liable" or "Not liable" if they are sent in duplicate and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones.

Full particulars in regard to trade-mark registration will be found in the "Diary," p. 240.

J. M. S. (55/22).—CASH DRUGGIST.—It is unlawful for any person not registered under the Pharmacy Act to use this title.

Veritas (94/74).—I.O.U. AND BANKRUPTCY.—Your claim upon the balance of the I.O.U. is not a preferential one, and must rank for dividend with other claims against the bankrupt.

Emigrant (94/5).—PHARMACY IN NEW ZEALAND.—The Minor examination certificate of Great Britain is accepted by the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand in lieu of its own qualifying examination.

Carbol (77/52).—TRADE-MARKS REGISTRATION.—We do not think the Comptroller will accept the two words as trade-marks, but you may try. The try will cost you 5s. in each case. See C. & D. Diary, p. 240, for full particulars.

Dunelm (88/42).—SHOWCARD LIABILITY.—Our correspondent sells a medicinal preparation the label of which does not involve liability to duty, but in the window he has placed a showcard recommending the medicine for the cure of liver-complaint, indigestion, etc. Each package of the medicine bears a supplementary label to the effect that the medicine is prepared according to a formula in the C. & D. Diary, 1904 ("Dunelm's" label omits the year, which should be stated). The local I. R. supervisor does not think the supplementary label safeguards "Dunelm," and has warned him to withdraw the showcard. The supervisor is wrong. The medicine is a known, admitted, and approved remedy. "Dunelm" is a chemist, and if he adds "1904" to the disclosure label he is entirely within the regulations published by the Board of Inland Revenue. The supervisor should read more carefully the "General Observations" of the Board; see C. & D. Diary, 1905, p. 280, also par. 44, p. 282.

Freeholder (82/50).—TELEPHONE-POLES.—A person ("Freeholder") owns some freehold land which he has let to "Leaseholder" in plots on 99 years' leases. "Freeholder" now finds that the National Telephone Co. have erected a large pole on one of the plots. "Freeholder" has written "Leaseholder" on the matter, and "Leaseholder" replies that he has given permission to the Telephone Co., but that they are subject to notice, and that they pay him a small consideration. In the lease is a clause to the effect that "Leaseholder" shall not grant any wayleave or air-leave without the consent in writing of "Freeholder." What ought "Freeholder" to do to protect himself in the matter? [The covenant of lessee not to grant any wayleave or air-leave without the consent in writing of the lessor is unusual in building leases. Possibly the phrase relates to minerals, and it is impossible to say whether or not the lessee, by allowing the Telephone Co. to erect a pole on the land has committed a breach of his covenants in the lease, without perusing the lease.]

Amicus (93/34).—CUSTOMS-DUTY ON HORSE-MEDICINE.—You do not state the nature of the medicine on which the Liverpool Customs authorities required you to pay 4s. duty, but we presume it contained alcohol, upon which the rate of import-duty is 11s. 5d. per proof gal. The American exporters could not pay that; it is imposed by the British Government for payment by the British taxpayer. The American firm, in stating that the medicine would be delivered free, probably overlooked the fact that we do have some import-duties in this country. If you were to make a claim upon them, they would probably reply that they have enough taxes of their own without paying the Britisher's.

Income-tax (92/51).—PAYMENT OF INCOME-TAX should not be made if the income is below 160l., and in cases where part of such income is derived from property upon which a tenant has paid the tax and is entitled to deduct it from the rent, the landlord is entitled to repayment of the amount by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. If you cannot prove to the Commissioners what your income is, your only alternatives are to pay what they demand or permit an accountant

appointed by the Commissioners to examine your affairs and report to them for assessment if need be.

**Subscriber (76/49).—INCOME-TAX ON MORTGAGE.**—Each time you paid interest to the mortgagee you were entitled by statute to deduct the amount of income-tax paid on that interest, but as you have not done so the statute gives you no right to deduct in a lump sum the amounts you should have deducted at each payment. A decision given in a Scotch case similar to yours upholds this. You say that the mortgagee has always refused to allow you to deduct the income-tax; by so doing he rendered himself liable to a heavy penalty enforceable by the Inland Revenue authorities, but you should have reported his refusal at the time. Now that you are paying off the mortgage, we advise you to deduct the income-tax for the whole time, and if he refuses to allow it, tell him you will report to the authorities the whole of the circumstances. Though he may be within his rights in refusing to allow a deduction for the whole time, he will be incurring the penalty referred to by refusing to deduct the tax from the current payment.

**Forest (94/43).—NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS** varies according to the nature of the business. Only in cases where the salary is paid quarterly have we heard of three months' notice being required; and a month is the more usual period. Some firms now specify a week's notice in their agreements with travellers.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

**Prelim. (90/29).—LATIN IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL PRELIM. EXAM.**—If the Pharmaceutical Council decide to accept any examination which does not include Latin it will be the new matriculation examination of the London University, which is really more difficult to get through than the one with Latin. The matter is at present under consideration. If it is decided to make the change, it must be carried out by by-law, which means three to six months of formalities.

**Analysis (88/51).—INSTRUCTION IN WATER-ANALYSIS, ETC.**—Refer to the advertisements of any of the schools of pharmacy, and write to the principals for their terms for special instruction in all the subjects you wish to become expert in.

**Radix (67/31).—THE conditions of the feet associated with HARDNESS OF THE SKIN with sensitiveness to touch are many. In winter, chilblains, especially in persons of a rheumatic tendency, are mainly responsible for the condition. When there are chilblains on particular parts of the foot, the pressure is automatically transferred to other parts and hardening of the skin results. The chilblains should be attended to, although they will generally disappear as the weather gets milder, and the hard skin can be reduced by the use of salicylic collodion.**

**E. H. H. (94/48).—CRYSTOLEUM PROCESS.**—The preparations you refer to were reported on in the *C. & D.*, November 29, 1902, p. 13. Please refer.

**Veritas (89/55).—OIL OF SWALLOWS.**—Green-elder oil is now supplied for the obsolete oil of swallows.

**J. H. M., Cape Colony (80/67).—WORM-SYRUP FOR CHILDREN.**—The following recipe from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II., is suitable to your requirements:

Ext. spigeliæ liq. ...	...	...	mXL.
Ext. sennæ leg. liq. ...	...	...	mXL.
Ext. chenopodii liq. ...	...	...	mXL.
Ol. anisi ...	...	...	mj.
Syrupum ad ...	...	...	5j.

Dose: Under one year, half a teaspoonful; from one to three years, one teaspoonful; from three to six years, two teaspoonfuls; above that age, three teaspoonfuls. To be given every other morning fasting.

**H. J. D. (94/49).—CARNATION PERFUME.**—In making this from the artificial substance œillet you should use jasmine extract to the extent of 3 oz. to 4 oz. to the pint of finished product. Try the following:

œillet ...	...	...	5j.
Jasmine extract ...	...	...	3iv.
Cassie extract ...	...	...	5j.
Spirit ...	...	...	5xv.

Modify the quantities until you strike the odour you desire. There is no book published on the compounding of perfumes from artificial substances. Most of the latter are secret mixtures, as to the use of which the makers give directions.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by Editor on Wednesday of each week.

### Monday, January 9.

**Society of Chemical Industry, London Section.** Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. Walter F. Reid on "Some Chemical Aspects of the St. Louis Exhibition."  
**Dewsbury Chemists' Association,** Church House, Church Street, at 8.45 P.M. Paper by Mr. R. Gledhill on "The Titles Question," in reply to Mr. R. Broadhead.

### Tuesday, January 10.

**Bradford Chemists' Association,** Royal Hotel, Darley Street. *Conversazione.*  
**Huddersfield Chemists' Association,** Queen Hotel, at 8.45 P.M. Discussion on Clause 7.  
**Oxford Chemists' Association,** Golden Cross Hotel, at 8 P.M. Ordinary meeting.  
**Brighton Association of Pharmacy,** at 3.45. Visit to the Corporation Telephone Switch-room, Palace Place, followed by tea at the Pavilion Creamery. Any chemist in the district, whether a member of the Association or not, who likes to attend is invited.

### Wednesday, January 11.

**Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants', and Apprentices' Association,** 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. C. F. Henry, "Minor Notes on Dispensing"; Mr. John Hutcheon, "Advertisements: Are they worth Reading?"; Mr. J. W. Plenderleith, "Dispensing Counter Notes."  
**Newcastle-upon-Tyne Chemists' Association,** Hôtel Métropole, West Clayton Street, at 8 P.M. Mr. Gibson's suggestions on optical matters.  
**Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.** Annual *conversazione* in the Whitworth Hall, Victoria University. There will be a short lecture by Dr. W. E. Hoyle, demonstrations in the Natural History Museum, and selections on the organ by Dr. J. Kendrick Pyne, Cathedral organist.  
**Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,** 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

### Thursday, January 12.

**Cheltenham Chemists' Association,** 19 Promenade Villas, at 9 P.M. Informal meeting.  
**West Ham Chemists' Association,** Earlham Hall, Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E., at 3 P.M. Business meeting, discussion on "Breaking Bulk."  
**North Staffordshire Chemists' Association,** Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, at 7 P.M. Social evening.  
**Chemists' Assistants' Association,** 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. F. G. C. Walker on "Alchemy."  
**Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists,** at the President's house, 9 Prospect Park, at 8.30 P.M. The matters to be discussed are: (a) Shop-hours Act, (b) Proposed Lecture on Sera and Vaccines, (c) Society of Chemist-Opticians, (d) P.A.T.A. Matters, (e) Fairchild Scholarship, (f) Letters from the Federation and the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and (g) Arrangements for Annual Dinner.

THE ANNUAL BALL in connection with the Leeds Chemists' Association will take place at Powolny's Assembly Rooms on January 25. Tickets (either for lady or gentleman), 7s. 6d. each, can be obtained from Mr. W. T. Castlelow, Hon. Secretary, 7 Queen Victoria Street, Leeds.

THE JUNIOR PHARMACY BALL is to be held on March 1. Mr. Percival Trick, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., is the Hon. Secretary.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL DINNER of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution is to take place at the Prince's Restaurant, Piccadilly, W., on February 10.

CHEMISTS' BALL.—Tickets for the Chemists' Thirty-ninth Annual Ball, which is to be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, W.C., on Wednesday, January 18, 1905, are now ready. Lady's 12s. 6d., gentleman's 17s. 6d., including refreshments, supper, and wine. Application for tickets (accompanied by a remittance) should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Richard A. Robinson, jun., 72 Great Russell Street, London, W.C., or to any of the stewards.

THE annual dinner of the Leicester Chemists' Association will be held on January 19, at the Grand Hotel. Tickets, 5s. each, can be obtained from Mr. F. W. Goodess, 1 Friar Lane, or Mr. A. D. Hearnshaw, 49 Welford Road.

THE GERMAN CARBONIC-ACID SYNDICATE, of Berlin, to which reference was made in our issue of November 19, p. 820, has decided to dissolve on April 1, on account of the number of non-syndicated works. The syndicate has for some time lost the command of the market.

## College Notes.

INTER-PHARMACY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.—The positions of clubs up to half-season is shown in the following table:

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dn.	Goals		Pts.
					For	Agst.	
London ...	3	3	0	0	13	3	6
Metros. ...	4	2	2	0	12	12	4
Westminster ...	4	2	2	0	6	8	4
Square ...	2	1	1	0	8	4	2
Muter's ...	3	0	3	0	4	17	0

NORTHERN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (MANCHESTER).—The seasonal examination of the students was conducted on December 20, 1904, a very high standard of proficiency being exhibited. The following were prize-winners: 1st, Mr. E. Hanna (Ashton-under-Lyne); 2nd, Mr. D. Corlett (Douglas, I. of M.).

### WHERE TO STUDY.

THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS are advertising in this issue:

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.  
 South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.  
 Westminster College of Pharmacy, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.  
 Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.  
 London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.  
 City of London College, Moorfields, E.C.  
 Brixton School of Pharmacy, 171 Brixton Road, S.W.  
 Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.  
 Royal Dispensary, 21 West Richmond Street, Edinburgh.

### CHEMISTS' CALENDARS, ETC.

The Liverpool Lint Co., Mark Street Mills, Liverpool, issue a calendar with monthly tear-offs. Each leaf also contains the calendar for the year and postal information—an arrangement which we find very convenient in use.

From Ireland there reaches us the calendar sent out by Mr. John Smith, chemist, Terenure Road, Rathgar, Dublin. This has at the top an attractive three-colour print of "In Fairy Land," to the lower part of the card being fastened a monthly tear-off calendar.

The calendar which Mr. John Blamey, of Falmouth, sends to his medical friends has, in addition to a monthly tear-off calendar, a fine whole-plate photograph on printing-out-paper of the exterior of his pharmacy. This is a good idea, and if placed in a doctor's consulting-room should be an effective reminder of the whereabouts of an up-to-date pharmacy.

The almanac portion of the card calendar sent us by Mr. R. Y. Mackenzie, chemist and optician, 79 High Street, Cleator Moor, is subsidiary to a three-colour full-length portrait of a lady. The card is about 18 inches in length, 14 inches being taken up with the colour-print. Mr. Mackenzie has in one corner an announcement of his optical department.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.—Messrs. William Blain & Sons, Bolton, issue a particularly neat circular, in which they point with pride to the fact that their business has for fifty years had the confidence of the public of Bolton. The circular is a model of high-class production, and no doubt Messrs. Blain would send a copy to any chemist who needs an ideal to work up to.

"C. Brown's Monthly Magazine" is the title of a publication issued by Mr. C. Brown, pharmaceutical chemist, 161 Bury New Road, Manchester. The reading-matter is interleaved with advertisements and price-lists of sundries, photographs, and proprietaries. The "Monthly" is an ambitious magazine, but it is questionable whether the address, dealing with drug companies, on the front cover will be correctly interpreted by the public.

Mr. W. H. Dixon, chemist, East Grinstead, produces a family almanac combined with a local directory—a thick volume in scarlet covers. There are inside half-tone pictures of Mr. Dixon's two shops and his aerated-water factory. There is a long list of specialities, the uses of each article being concisely explained; and garden seeds and veterinary products are kept to the fore, prices being freely given, so that customers can make up a seed order according to the money they can spare for the garden.

Mr. T. W. Hazelby, Hungerford, sends us a copy of his first almanac, for 1905. It is a creditable production, and Mr. Hazelby wisely devotes the most prominent positions in the book to his own preparations and specialities.

Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co., 20 Eastcheap, E.C., are presenting their customers and friends with a useful pocket note-book for taking notes on 'Change. The advantage of the book is that although each leaf is detachable it can still be used like an ordinary note-book. The inside cover contains a table of English, French, German, and American parities.

Mr. S. Lawrence, Oban, sends us a copy of his "West Highland Almanac" for 1905, the eighteenth year of publication. Local information and pictures of Mr. Lawrence's shop and factory are noticeable features, and there is a missing-letter competition which should ensure the scanning of the advertisements by hundreds of pairs of eager eyes.

## Practical Notes and Formulæ.

### PEPSIN AND CHLOROFORM-WATER.

TOLUENE AND CHLOROFORM have a harmful influence on enzymes of which pepsin has been particularly investigated. This is of interest to those who prescribe this remedy with chloroform-water.

### TOOTH-SOAP.

Thymol ...	...	...	gr. j.
Extract of rhatany ...	...	...	gr. xv.
Glycerin ...	...	...	5iiss.
Magnesia ...	...	...	gr. x.
Borax ...	...	...	5j.
Oil of peppermint ...	...	...	mxx.
Powdered soap ...	...	...	5j.

—*Nouveaux Remèdes.*

### CLEARING MIXTURES OF TINCTURES.

On mixing certain tinctures a precipitate is sometimes obtained which it is almost impossible to separate by filtration. M. Badel, in "Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers," suggests the addition of a few drops of an alcoholic solution of citric acid made by mixing equal parts of citric acid and 90-per-cent. alcohol. Mixtures of tinctures of hydrastis, hamamelis, and viburnum; tinctures of gentian, nux vomica, calumba, and quinine are given as examples.

### THE PHARMACY OF STOVAINE.

STOVAINE, the new synthetic, used externally for neuralgia and internally for painful affections of the stomach, is prescribed in the form of syrup of stovaine (½-per-cent. solution in simple syrup), the dose being a teaspoonful at meal-times, and also as powders:

Stovaine ...	...	...	gr. j.
Magnesium hydrate ...	...	...	5ss.
Sodium bicarbonate ...	...	...	gr. xx.
Prepared chalk ...	...	...	gr. xx.

For three powders. One after luncheon and dinner.

In the case of painful hæmorrhoids an ointment is used as follows:

Stovaine ...	...	...	gr. j.
Adrenalin solution ...	...	...	5ss.
Vaseline ...	...	...	5iij.

or

Stovaine ...	...	...	gr. xv.
Extract of rhatany ...	...	...	gr. xxx.
Simple ointment ...	...	...	5j.

Stovaine is recommended as suitable to replace cocaine.

### BACH'S REAGENT,

used as an indicator in sugar-testing, is, according to the "Bollett. Chim. Farm.," easily prepared from the following formula:

Hydroxylamine chloride ...	...	6.95 grams
Caustic potash ...	...	5.60 grams
Formaldehyde ...	...	2.90 grams
Water to ...	...	100 c.c.

Dissolve the hydroxylamine chloride in a little of the water add the potash dissolved in its own weight of water, then the formaldehyde (7.25 c.c. of the 40-per-cent. solution) and make up to 100 c.c. with water. Thus made, the reagent gives a violet colouration with a millionth of copper sulphate.

## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., January 5.

**T**HE first week of the year has been fraught with anxiety for many Mincing Lane firms owing to the collapse of the extensive speculation in shellac, but every endeavour is being made to liquidate matters with the least possible losses. Until affairs are straightened out somewhat speculators are unable to gauge the amount of their liabilities, and all speculation is at an end. Apart from this there is little fresh news, the stocktaking operations reducing requirements to a minimum. Santonin has advanced as expected. Dragon's-blood, golden seal, and fenugreek-seed are dearer; chamomiles, castor oil, and citric acid are firmer. Ammonia sulphate and foreign tartaric acid are easier, and canary-seed, cloves, and shellac are lower. The subjoined table embraces the principal fluctuations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Dragon's-blood Fenugreek Golden seal Mace (W.I.) Santonin	Acid, citric Chamomiles Oil, castor	Acid, carbolic (crude) Acid, tartaric Ammonia sulphate	Canary-seed Cloves Shellac

### Cablegrams.

**HAMBURG, January 5:**—Shellac is dull of sale. Carnauba wax is firm, and Japanese wax is quoted 99m. per 100 kilos spot, and 93m. for forward delivery.

**NEW YORK, January 5:**—Business is slow. Opium continues dull of sale at \$2.72 per lb. Golden seal is unaltered but very firm at \$1.55. Menthol is easier at \$2.40 per lb., and Mexican sarsaparilla is steady at 9c. per lb. Senega at 65c. per lb. is neglected.

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, etc., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from December 29, 1904, to January 4, 1905: Acetate of lime (@ New York), 771; acid, acetic, (@ Fredrikstad) 91, (@ Rotterdam) 56 cks. 55 bsks.; acid, boric (@ Leghorn), 10; acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 11; acid, tartaric, (@ Rotterdam) 12, (@ Genoa) 20; aloes (@ Curaçao), 30 cs.; aniseed (@ Malaga), 50; argol (@ Oporto), 31; benzoin (@ Singapore), 9; bromine (@ Hamburg), 20; Calabar beans (@ W.C. Africa), 10; cardamoms, 76; castorum, 1; cinchona, (@ Cartagena) 252, (@ Amsterdam) 140, (@ Calicut) 161, (@ Valparaiso) 36; clove stems (@ Hamburg), 200; cloves, (@ Marseilles) 300 bls., (@ Hamburg) 3,273, (@ Amsterdam) 10; cochineal (@ Tenerife), 40; guinea grains (@ W.C. Africa), 3; gum arabic (@ Bombay), 110; gum thus (@ Philadelphia), 300 brls.; gum, unenumerated, (@ Port Said) 30, (@ Bombay) 175 cs. 25 bgs.; juniper-berries, (@ Leghorn) 200, (@ Rouen) 40; lime, citrate (@ Messina), 60; lime-juice (@ Trinidad), 8; oil, camphor (@ Hamburg), 12; oil, cananga (@ Amsterdam), 20; oil, castor (@ Genoa), 130 cs.; oil, cod-liver, (@ St. John's, Newfoundland) 40 cks. 50 brls., (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ Christiania) 10; oil, lemongrass (@ Calicut), 65; oil, peppermint (@ New York), 10; oils, essential, (@ Messina) 51, (@ Hong Kong) 65, (@ Palermo) 9; olibanum (@ Bombay), 69; orris (@ Leghorn), 13 bls. 143 bgs. 26 cs.; potash chlor. (@ Gothenburg), 150; quicksilver (@ Leghorn), 100; quinine sulphate (@ Batavia), 17 cs. in tr.; sandarac (@ Mogador), 145; sarsaparilla (@ Jamaica), 7; senna, (@ Tuticorin) 75, (@ Bombay) 191; soy (@ Hong-Kong) 189; 120 in tr.; sugar of lead (@ Rouen), 109; tartar, (@ Barcelona) 58, (@ Genoa) 86, (@ Bordeaux) 200; tartar emetic (@ Hamburg), 120; thorium nitrate (@ Bremen), 107 cs.; turmeric

(@ Bombay), 67; vanilla (@ Bordeaux), 4 cs.; wax, bees', (@ Italy) 21, (@ Mogador) 13; wood oil (@ Shanghai), 59.

### Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market has not yet settled down to normal proportions after the holidays—in fact, there is little or nothing being done at the moment. There is a steady feeling in the market, however, and values all round rule firm.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA** is quiet, with nearest values as follows: Beckton 13l. 5s., Beckton terms 13l., London 13l. 7s. 6d., Leith 12l. 17s. 6d. to 13l., and Hull 12l. 15s.

**SULPHOCYANIDES** continue flat and without quotable change. Potassium 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb., ammonium 95 per cent. 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb., and barium 95 per cent. 3¾d. to 3½d. per lb.

**RECOVERED SULPHUR** steadily maintains a firm tone, and seems likely to continue to do so, at 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per ton, free on rails, in bags, according to delivery, etc.

**GREEN COPPERAS** is in about average demand. Best Lancashire makes 37s. 6d. to 40s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, and Welsh 11s. to 12s. per ton, free on rails.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, January 4.

Owing to the holidays, there is very little of interest to report.

**CALABAR BEANS.**—At auction 3½d. per lb. was refused, 3½d. being wanted.

**CASTOR OIL.**—Steady sales of good seconds Calcutta have been made on the spot at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb., and holders are now firm at the latter figure. For shipment, 2½d. is mentioned, but buyers seem unwilling to operate at the price. First-pressure French is firm at 2½d. per lb., and for shipment is unchanged at 22l. per ton, f.o.b. Marseilles.

**CASTOR-SEED.**—Recent arrivals have sold at advanced rates. Reports from India of the crop are still unsatisfactory.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—French Cochon is firmly held at 32s. 6d. per cwt., net, and only a limited quantity offers.

**FENNEL-SEED.**—Steady at 13s. 6d. for East Indian, and 16s. per cwt. for Turkish.

**GINGER (AFRICAN).**—Quiet at 23s. 6d., with no business to report, buyers' idea being 20s. to 21s.

**HONEY.**—Seventy-seven barrels of Peruvian have been sold at 17s. per cwt.

**NITRATE OF SODA** is very firm at from 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt.

**TURPENTINE** is firm at 38s. 3d. per cwt.

### German Drug-market.

Hamburg, January 3.

Business has not yet fully reopened since the holidays. We are having very cold weather, and the navigation into the interior is closed by ice.

**ALBUMEN.**—Chinese is firm at 410m. per 100 kilos.

**ANISEED.**—New Russian is quoted 43½m. per 100 kilos.

**ANTIMONY** is quoted 31m. to 30½m. per 100 kilos.

**BENZON.**—Sumatra is firmer, at 240m. to 250m. per 100 kilos.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED)** is very firm; the factories ask 700m. per 100 kilos., and second-hands quote about 680m.

**CASCARA SAGRADA** is dull of sale at 72m. per 100 kilos.

**CITRIC ACID** is quiet at 210m. per 100 kilos.

**ERGOT.**—Russian as well as Spanish is quoted 325m. to 320m. per 100 kilos.

**GOLDEN SEAL** is quoted 14½m. per kilo.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Rio is very scarce on the spot, and is quoted 11m. per kilo. Cartagena is also scarce at 10½m. per kilo.

**JAPANESE WAX** is lower. Quantities can be had at 102m. per 100 kilos.

**LYCOPODIUM.**—Spot delivery is very scarce, and for forward 760m. per 100 kilos. is asked.

**MENTHOL** is quiet, and freely offered on the spot at 18m. per kilo., and 17m. forward.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—Peppermint (HGH) is quoted 16½m. to 17m. per lb., and Japanese is lower at 12m. per kilo. Star-aniseed oil is 12m. per kilo.

**OILS (FIXED).** Castor is firm, at 44½m. to 45m. per 100 kilos. for first-pressing in barrels. Linseed and cotton are dull, and rape is quiet.

**QUILLAIA** is steady, at 38m. per 100 kilos.

**SANTONIN** is dearer; price in 1-kilo. lots is 65m., by 100 kilos. 62½m. per kilo.

**SENEGA** is easier; Western can be bought at 650m. per 100 kilos.

### American Drug-market.

New York, December 27.

Business is quieting down preparatory to the annual stock-taking. There is some inquiry for crude drugs, and market-values generally are steady.

**ALOES.**—Supplies are not heavy, and holders are firm in their views. Curacao are held at 3½c. to 4c., and Cape at 10c. per lb.

BEEWAX is quiet, but values are firmer, ordinary yellow wax being held at 29c., and selected at 31c.

CAMPHOR has further advanced, and 78c. is now asked in barrels.

CASCARA is in some demand, and prices are rather firmer, 7c. being asked for spot goods, though better could be done for future delivery.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Norwegian is easier, and holders are anxious to sell. Supplies are offering at \$46, though some holders ask \$48. Non-freezing Newfoundland is easy, and \$38 is a nominal quotation.

ERGOT is dull. Russian is offering at 37c., and Spanish at 39c.

GOLDEN SEAL is in demand, and \$1.45 has been paid for small lots. \$1.50 to \$1.55 is now asked.

LITHIUM CARBONATE is firmer owing to attempts at a combination of makers. Prices are, however, unchanged.

MENTHOL continues slack with quotations easy at \$2.50.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Arrivals of Japanese, which is offering at \$1.95, have weakened the market, and some dealers are trying to induce customers to use the Japanese article. Western oil in bulk is, however, not offering below \$3.50, but there is a good deal of adulterated oil being sold, menthol in some instances being used as an adulterant.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is dull, but values are fairly steady at 9c.

SENEGA.—There is an absence of demand, and dealers would make concessions to induce sales; 65c. has been quoted, but no sales are reported.

ACID, CARBOLIC, is quiet, 60 per cent. crude being a shade easier at 2s. 2d.; 75 per cent. is unaltered at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d., and 50 per cent. at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; 39° to 40° C. is 6½d., and 34° to 35° C. 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb.

ACID, CITRIC, is firmer at 1s. 0½d. for English, and 1s. 0¼d. for foreign.

ACID, TARTARIC, on the other hand, is a shade easier for foreign, which can be had at 11d., English being worth 11½d. per lb.

ANISEED.—Russian is offered at 20s. per cwt. on the spot, but the demand is slow.

ARROWROOT.—In auction small sales of St. Vincent were made at from 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb.

BISMUTH.—There is a steady demand for the salts, and makers' prices are being paid.

CARAWAY-SEED is firm at 22s. per cwt. for good Dutch.

CANARY-SEED is lower, owing to offerings of River Plate for shipment. Turkish has been sold at 68s. per quarter on the spot. River Plate to arrive has been done at 45s. on c.i.f. terms.

CORIANDER is in fair demand, and prices are maintained at 19s. per cwt. for Bombay, 26s. 6d. to 28s. for Russian, and 32s. 6d. to 33s. for Mogador.

CUMIN-SEED is very slow, but quotations are unchanged at 18s. to 22s. per cwt. for ordinary to good Mogador, and at 27s. 6d. for Malta.

BROMIDES.—The English makers continue to report that owing to the impossibility of contracting for raw material forward, and to the enormous demand for immediate delivery, they are not in a position to sell freely. They are therefore unable to publish prices for the bromides. We understand they are not sellers of potassium bromide at under 1s. 4d. per lb., or even more, and are not anxious sellers at that.

CINCHONA.—The N.V. Nederlandsche Veem at Amsterdam reports the shipments of bark from Java to Europe as follows:

December.

Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1904 ...	1,280,000	1898 ...	1,018,000
1903 ...	1,200,000	1897 ...	731,000
1902 ...	1,318,000	1896 ...	890,000
1901 ...	1,300,000	1895 ...	631,000
1900 ...	1,100,000	1894 ...	531,000
1899 ...	626,000	1893 ...	391,000

Total Shipments, January to December.

Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1904 ...	14,450,000	1898 ...	11,150,000
1903 ...	13,725,000	1897 ...	8,437,000
1902 ...	13,346,000	1896 ...	10,079,000
1901 ...	12,799,000	1895 ...	8,821,700
1900 ...	10,780,000	1894 ...	8,917,700
1899 ...	11,409,800	1893 ...	7,342,000

CHAMOMILES are tending firmer, as stocks are dwindling. Fine white flowers are unobtainable; fair white are quoted 85s., seconds 70s., brown thirds 60s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The result of the auction held at Amsterdam on January 3 was as follows: Sixty-five tons van Houten's sold at 66c. to 67½c. (average price, 66½c. against 68.60c. at the previous auction); 14 tons de Jong sold at 61½c. to 62¾c. (average price, 62.40c.); 10 tons "Mignon" sold at 62c. to 62¼c. (average price 62.10c.); and 20 tons "Helm" were offered, of which 8 tons sold at 64½c.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—An improved demand is reported for export; the business includes a parcel of fair medium lump at, it is said, 8l. 5s. per cwt., for which 7l. 10s. was originally paid at auction.

ERGOT.—Quiet. Good Russian is quoted 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

ETHERS.—The following are the present prices: B.P. .735, 4s. 9d.; .720, 5s. 5d.; .750, 4s. 7d. per lb. Methylated, .750, 8½d.; .735, 8½d.; .730, 8½d.; .725, 10½d.; .720, 1s. 0½d.; .717, 1s. 4d.; .720, pure from s.v.m., 1s. 8d. per lb.

FENUGREEK is dearer at 9s. per cwt. for Morocco on the spot.

GOLDEN SEAL.—The price of fall-dug has further advanced to 6s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f., and the spot price is now 6s. 9d. net.

INDIGO.—Messrs. W. Bunge & Co., of Rotterdam, report that prices of Java indigo have undergone sharp declines in the course of past year. Middling and good middling qualities compete favourably with the synthetic product at the present time. The price of superior now ranges from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 7d., compared with 4s. 5d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. The production of the last crop was about 499 tons, against 547 tons in 1903.

MENTHOL.—The market has not yet opened in this article, and no prices are mentioned.

MORPHINE is steady and unaltered at 4s. per oz. for hydrochloride powder, and 4s. 2d. for cubes.

OIL, CASTOR.—Firmer. Hull make is quoted at 25l. per ton for medicinal in barrels, 22l. 10s. for firsts, and 20l. for seconds, for prompt delivery ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on December 31 that the cod-liver oil market is very quiet and unaltered at 155s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The reports from the winter fishing are unsatisfactory, owing to stormy weather and want of bait. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 7,547 barrels, against 2,331 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—There are no important alterations to report, and the market generally is still under the influence of the holidays. H.G.H. Peppermint oil is quoted 17s. spot, pure Wayne County 15s. 6d. spot and paid, cables quoting 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d., c.i.f. Japanese demethylised (Kobayashi) is quoted 5s. 10½d. to 6s. spot. Cassia oil is steady, and the fact that business has been done at 3s. 3d. per lb. spot for 80 to 85 per cent. c.a., and 3s. to 3s. 1d. for 75 to 80 per cent. c.a., establishes these prices. Star-aniseed has been sold in a small way at 5s. 2d. spot. Lemongrass oil is firm at 8½d. to 9d. per oz. spot. An arrival of 65 cases has taken place from Calicut, but most of it has been sold previously. Citronella oil is firm at 1s. 8d. spot. The s.s. Maastroom from Amsterdam has arrived with 20 cases of Cananga oil; the price of genuine oil is about 10s. 6d. per lb. The following are a few of the list-prices of some leading oils: Sweet almond oil, 1s. 2d.; bleached, 1s. 4d.; apricot-kernel oil, 7d. to 7½d.; dill B.P., 10s. 6d. per lb.; clove, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d.; croton oil, 2s. 6d. per lb.; English lavender, 24s. net; English peppermint, 32s. net; pennyroyal, 3s. 6d. per oz. net; oil of ginger, 17s. per lb.

OPIMUM.—A steady business is passing at unaltered rates.

SMYRNA, December 23.—The sales on our market this week amount to 43 cases, as follows: Thirty-two cases Yerli and Karahissar for the Continent and 11 cases for England. The following are the quotations: Current talequala, 9½ to 18 per cent., at 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per lb., f.o.b.; selected ditto, 10 to 10½ per cent., at 6s. 9d. to 7s.; superior ditto, 11 to 11½ per cent., at 7s. to 7s. 2d.; rich manufacturing about 12 per

cent., at 7s. 5d.; Yerli, Karahissar, Boghaditz, as wanted, at 7s. 1d. to 8s. 6d. Sellers continue to show a firm tone, but with some the want of ready money compels them to make concessions by which buyers profited this week to fulfil long-standing orders. It is expected the American buyers will come forward next week for large supplies, provided they are offered anywhere near their limits. The weather continues favourable for sowing, although in the upper districts hard frost has set in, which puts a stop to all field-work. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 4,092 casks, against 1,652 at same period last year.

**ORANGE-PEEL.**—For new crop of Maltese 10d. per lb. has been paid for darkish, and for fine bright 1s. 3d. is wanted.

**ORRIS** remains low in price, good Florentine sorts offering at 20s. per cwt., c.i.f. A fair quantity has arrived this week.

**POTASH, CAUSTIC**, is lower, depurated lump being offered at 8d., sticks at 8½d., pure lump at 1s. 0½d., and pure sticks at 1s. 0¾d. per lb., net.

**SANTONIN.**—As was anticipated, the makers announced an advance on Monday of 1s. 3d. per lb., and now quote 29s. 9d. per lb. for less than 28 lbs., 29s. 6d. for at least 28 lbs., 29s. 3d. for 56 lbs., and 29s. for 1-cwt. lots; these prices being net, without discount.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Advices from New York state that the stock is light and prices are maintained at 4¾d. per lb., c.i.f.

**SHELLAC.**—The speculative market has become demoralised, and no quotations can be given which would afford any guidance to the true position of the article. The Calcutta price of T N has declined almost daily, and now stands at Rs. 75 for T N, against Rs. 85 on December 29. The spot market has also declined some 20s. to 25s. per cwt., fair sales having been made at from 165s. to 175s. per cwt., according to quality. The troubles which have overtaken the speculative market are referred to on another page, and until matters are placed on a sounder basis, and the amount of liabilities fixed on those who are heavily interested, there is very little business to be done. It is said that the immediate future course of the shellac-market and the fate of the speculators is practically in the hands of one well-known Greek firm, who have been besieged with inquiries as to what position they are going to take up. Negotiations with this firm have been taking place this week, and several meetings have been held with the object of discovering a *modus vivendi*. We understand that this firm have offered to assist speculators to a certain extent, and have made an offer of 100s. per cwt. (afterwards increased to 125s.) for what shellac has been purchased from them. The price is, however, considered much too low, and it is very doubtful if the "differences" of, say, 130s. or 150s., as the case may be, will be forthcoming in many instances. At the present juncture it would be well for consumers to exercise the greatest caution until matters are placed on a satisfactory basis.

**SPICES.**—The weekly auctions were resumed on Wednesday, when the supplies offered were small, and a slow demand prevailed. *Ginger* was quiet, good bold Calicut partly selling at 25s. in baskets. Unsorted Cochín native cut was bought in at 35s. to 36s. No Jamaica was offered. Fair Singapore *Pepper* was bought in at 6d., and privately sellers of fair ask 5½d., on the spot, January-March shipments offering at 5½d. per lb. In auction *White Pepper* was bought in at 8½d. for Singapore, and privately there are sellers of this description at 8½d. and Penang at 8¾d. *Chillies* were steady, Nyassaland selling at 40s. for fair bright and 38s. for fair red. West Indian *Nutmegs* were unaltered for medium, and ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower for the larger sizes. *Mace* was 1d. per lb. higher, ordinary to fair West Indian selling at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., and good at 1s. 4d. Zanzibar *Cloves* in auction were bought in at 4¾d. for fair and privately, and the delivery market has been lower, January-March selling at 4¾d. to 4½d., and March-May at 4¾d. Spot sales have been made at 4½d. per lb.

#### Otto of Rose.

A new general tariff has been passed by the Bulgarian Sobranje. It originally contained provision for the admission of geranium and other kinds of essential oils, natural and synthetic, on payment of a duty of 5f. per kilo. This provision was, however, suppressed on the solicitation of Mr. Theodore Shipkoff, and all the essential oils of the geranium type which are used as adulterants of otto of rose were put on the prohibition-list.

#### German Potash Syndicate

The general director of the German Potash Syndicate states that the total turnover of the combination in clear potash will probably amount to 416,500 tons for 1904, or an increase of 54,932 tons over the previous year. After deducting expenses, it is estimated that the year will close with total receipts amounting to over 3,650,000*l.*, or 450,000*l.* in excess of the income earned in 1903. It is hoped to counteract to some extent the competition of outstanding potash-works and any possible reduction in prices next year by further increasing the sales of the syndicate.

#### Russian Oil-seeds.

Writing in regard to the oilseed-crops, the British Consul at Novorossisk states that the sunflower-seed crop is again bad, being but little better than that of last year, the young plants having suffered from both frost and drought (the report was penned in November); added to which, there is a considerable decrease in the cultivation of this article. Present prices on the spot rule about 1*l.* 1s. per 360 lbs., or 1*l.* 3s. f.o.b. Novorossisk. It is not expected that any seed will be available for export. The crop of linseed was better than that of last year, but little will be available for export in consequence of the demand for seed by crushing-mills in the interior and the failure of the crops of other oleaginous seeds. The yield was about 660 lbs. to the acre.

#### Alterations in Import and Export Lists.

A General Order relative to alterations in the import and export lists has been issued by the Board of Customs. It includes the following, which are to take effect from January 1:

Import List.	
Present Heading. Chemical Manufactures and Products, etc.:	Future Heading. Chemical Manufactures and Products, etc.:
Borax ... .. Cwt.	{ Boracite ... .. Cwt. Borate of Lime ... .. Cwt. Borate of Manganese ... .. Cwt. Borax ... .. Cwt. Sulphate of Nickel ... .. Cwt. Unenumerated ... .. Value.
Oil, Cocoa-nut ... .. Cwt.	{ Oil, Cocoa-nut, Unrefined or Raw ... .. Cwt. Cocoa-nut, Refined or Edible ... .. Cwt. Olive, Unrefined or Raw Olive, Refined or Edible Palm, Unrefined or Raw Palm, Refined or Edible (Palm Nut Kernel Oil) ... .. Cwt.
Olive ... .. Tun.	{ Olive, Unrefined or Raw Olive, Refined or Edible Palm, Unrefined or Raw Palm, Refined or Edible (Palm Nut Kernel Oil) ... .. Cwt.
Palm ... .. Cwt.	{ Olive, Unrefined or Raw Olive, Refined or Edible Palm, Unrefined or Raw Palm, Refined or Edible (Palm Nut Kernel Oil) ... .. Cwt.
Oil, Seed:	Oil, Seed:
Cottonseed Oil ... .. Ton.	{ Cottonseed Oil, Unre- fined or Raw ... .. Ton. Cottonseed Oil, Refined or Edible ... .. Ton.
Painters' Colours and Pigments, viz.:	Painters' Colours and Pigments:
Other sorts ... .. Cwt.	{ Nickel Oxide ... .. Cwt. Zinc Oxide ... .. Cwt. Other sorts ... .. Cwt.
Not shown. Included with "Goods, unmanu- factured, unenum- erated."	{ Kieselguhr and Infu- sorial Earth ... .. Ton.
Export List.	
Present Heading.	Future Heading.
Oil, other than Essential or Medicinal, viz.:	Oil, other than Essential or Medicinal:
Seed, viz.:	Seed:
Cottonseed Oil ... .. Ton.	{ Cottonseed Oil, Unre- fined or Raw ... .. Ton. Cottonseed Oil, Re- fined or Edible ... .. Ton.
Other sorts, unenum- erated ... .. Value.	{ Cocoa-nut, Unrefined or Raw ... .. Cwt. Cocoa-nut, Refined or Edible ... .. Cwt. Olive, Unrefined or Raw ... .. Tun. Olive, Refined or Edible Palm, Unrefined or Raw Palm, Refined or Edible (Palm Nut Kernel Oil) ... .. Cwt. Other sorts, unenum- erated ... .. Value
Painters' Colours and Materials, viz.:	Painters' Colours and Materials:
Other sorts ... .. Cwt.	{ Nickel Oxide ... .. Cwt. Zinc Oxide ... .. Cwt. Other sorts ... .. Cwt.

#### Job's Tears.

The "Agricultural Ledger" (No. 13 of 1904) treats exhaustively of *Coix*, or Job's tears, as found in India. Firstly a history of the plant from early times is given, identifying it with the *Lithospermon* of Pliny. It is mentioned in Vedic

literature as one of the cereals cultivated by the Aryans in the hill slopes of the Himalayas. The derivation of its name "Job's tears" is not certain, but it is supposed to be from the close resemblance each grain bears to a tear. The most widely distributed plant, of which there are two, is *Coix Lacryma-Jobi* proper, found almost all over India, in different parts of Asia, America, Europe, and North Africa. The other wild species, *C. gigantea*, is practically confined to India and Burma. The fully cultivated and edible form, *Mayuen*, is grown in the Central Provinces, Sikkim, the Khasia Hills, Burma, and the Shan States; also in Tonkin, China, and Malaya. Many aboriginal tribes cultivate it as an important article of food. It is regarded as sweet and wholesome, the only objection being the smallness of the supply and the hardness of the shell. In the forms specially cultivated for food, the shell is soft and amenable to ordinary methods of milling. The variety grown in Japan is often used in the form of an infusion instead of tea, and is called *kosen*. The Chinese use the grain in soup, as pearl barley is employed in Europe. In the Naga Hills, a kind of beer is expressed from the grain called *dzu*. Medicinally, in Tonkin, it is thought to be a refreshing drink, a good blood-purifier, and an excellent diuretic. In India, however, it scarcely enjoys any reputation for medicinal virtues. Chemically, it is said to be a food specially rich in proteids and fats, and the opinion of certain specialists is that "it should form a food of great value, especially as its energy-value is the highest of all the foods (famine foods) studied." Besides as a food, the tears are used as beads for rosaries, necklaces, earrings, head-dresses, etc. Dresses, bags, baskets, etc., are often extensively ornamented with them. Sir George Watt, the contributor of this paper, states, in conclusion, that this inquiry in regard to *Coix* has been suggested to a large extent by the possibility of a profitable expansion of the industrial uses of these seeds. A fairly large trade exists in the use of the seed for the construction of the Japanese bead-curtains.

### Natural and Synthetic Indigo in Japan.

The value of the indigo imported into Japan during 1903 was 444,145/., as compared with 316,252/. The shares of the principal countries interested in this trade are shown in the subjoined table:

Year	Value			Total
	India	Germany	Dutch Indies	
	£	£	£	£
1900 ...	243,000	11,000	125,000	393,000
1901 ...	146,000	25,000	86,000	242,000
1902 ...	121,000	102,000	79,000	316,000
1903 ...	186,000	131,000	108,000	444,000

The figures for India for 1903 are not really as satisfactory as they seem. The statutory duty on indigo, to which the Indian article is subject, was raised in April from 12 yen 93 sen to 21 yen 42 sen per 133 lbs. Had it not been for heavy consignments in the early part of the year in anticipation of this, Indian indigo must have shown a falling-off instead of an increase. During the last eight months of the year there was a marked shrinkage, and yet large stocks of plant indigo still remain unsold. Both Germany and Java, India's chief competitors, enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment, and their indigo, therefore, still comes in under the old duty of 12 yen 93 sen per 133 lbs. This is especially favourable to Germany, whose trade is in synthetic indigo, which, although it may contain some 97 per cent. of indigotin, is subject to the same duty as the plant indigo with its much smaller colouring power. The sale of the former is being pushed by two rival factories, whose competition has brought the price down to 190 yen per 100 lbs. (in 1902 its price was 270 yen). At anything like this price the dyers prefer it to natural indigo, and the outlook for the latter is not encouraging.

### Swiss Drug and Chemical Imports.

The total imports of druggists' sundries, chemicals, and colouring-materials into Switzerland in 1903 amounted to 1,647,000/., (an increase of 109,000/., on the figures of 1902), of which 1,469,000/., was for manufactured chemical products. The imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 59,500/.. The figures under this heading shown an upward tendency year by year, but last year the auxiliary materials and the manufactures principally accounted for the increase of upwards of 100,000/. The principal imports from all countries,

together with the share of the United Kingdom, were as follows:

Articles	From—	
	All Countries	U.K.
	£	£
Drugs ... ..	94,600	2,000
Alkaloids ... ..	33,300	1,400
Quinine and refined camphor... ..	28,400	950
Pharmaceutical preparations ... ..	43,300	5,000
Perfumes and cosmetics ... ..	13,400	600
Sulphate of iron, copper and zinc ... ..	33,700	8,000
Aniline oil and aniline compounds ... ..	71,800	1,300
Arsenic, sugar of lead, borax, and soda salts	48,300	9,000
Stearine ... ..	34,800	4,500
Bromides, iodine, and magnesium salts ... ..	28,000	3,900
Gelatin and fish-glue ... ..	8,200	1,000
Varnishes ... ..	33,900	9,000
Anthracene, benzine, carbolic acid, etc. ... ..	81,700	1,500
Colouring-materials ... ..	264,000	1,600

### London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of December, 1904, and to the stocks on December 31.

	December		Stocks		1904	
	Landed	Delivd.	1904	1903	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs, etc.	246	176	786	904	1,821	1,939
Aniseed, star.....cs.	—	—	—	6	25	25
Arrowroot.....pkgs	145	1,142	10,825	13,699	16,590	19,467
Balsams.....cs, etc.	112	46	672	790	405	519
Calumba.....bgs	—	7	277	580	64	370
Camphor.....pkgs	710	826	1,297	1,218	7,926	7,548
Carbamins cs, etc.	284	485	2,411	2,161	6,680	6,388
Cinnamon.....pkgs	639	989	6,169	5,458	11,286	10,575
Cocculus indicus bgs	—	—	93	115	—	29
Cochineal....."	54	46	191	489	378	676
Cubeb....."	—	3	730	1,172	200	448
Dragon's blood.....cs	7	8	37	116	56	135
Galls.....pkgs	—	651	930	5,020	1,240	5,342
Gums—						
Ammoniacum....."	—	—	5	13	14	22
Anini....."	64	34	477	245	1,274	1,021
Arabic....."	2,015	797	7,889	10,453	13,233	16,649
Asafoetida....."	—	62	282	144	1,039	901
Benzoin....."	42	140	1,047	1,062	1,978	2,008
Copal....."	2,688	3,966	18,555	33,610	51,062	64,632
Damar....."	654	196	2,253	2,367	4,541	4,647
Galbanum....."	—	—	3	3	—	—
Gamboge....."	18	8	18	18	205	205
Guaiaacum....."	—	1	61	38	79	56
Kauri.....tons, net	£2	241	958	1,100	2,279	2,512
Kino.....pkgs	—	2	86	135	6	31
Mastic....."	5	2	21	13	40	32
Myrrh, E.I....."	—	8	28	91	215	278
Olibanum....."	37	185	2,149	748	5,154	2,931
Sandarac....."	10	86	942	1,133	953	1,143
Tragacanth....."	2,379	949	4,013	4,235	11,691	11,908
Ipecacuanha—						
Matto Grosso....."	4	7	305	426	400	£21
Minas....."	43	1	87	164	45	122
Cartagena....."	1	4	32	176	90	234
E. I....."	30	21	48	14	128	94
Jalap.....bls	6	11	239	126	170	57
Nux vomica.....pkgs	—	—	68	23	1,284	1,239
Oils—						
†Aniseed, star cs	—	27	238	565	230	144
†Assia....."	—	2	85	257	196	244
Castor.....pkgs	106	123	279	759	1,796	2,282
Cocoa-nut.....tons	149	38	186	340	846	881
Olive.....cs, etc.	284	489	545	634	3,522	3,569
Palm.....tons	—	—	9	4	47	42
†Quinine.....bls	955	2,549	208,513	234,517	32,330	27,573
Rhubarb.....chts	42	65	249	278	689	718
Sarsaparilla.....bls	64	68	164	279	919	1,034
Senna.....pkgs	481	543	2,975	2,419	6,731	6,174
Shellac.....cs	11,892	5,878	43,085	17,347	83,373	53,390
Sticklac....."	66	76	381	161	1,196	976
Turmeric.....tons	30	21	*371	456	234	333
Wax, bees.....pkgs	193	434	1,662	1,720	5,335	5,359
„ Japan.....cs, etc.	25	72	267	383	870	660

\* Corrected.

† Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf, Red Bull Wharf, and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

‡ Includes quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves, also at the Docks.

## Consular Counsel.

### CUBA.

In the course of his report on the trade of Cuba during 1903, H.M. Minister at Havana states that in drugs and chemicals British manufacturers represent only 8 per cent. of the total imports. The United Kingdom supplies 15 per cent. of the opium, 35 per cent. of the paints and colours, 25 per cent. of the chemical products, 45 per cent. of the vegetable oils (such as linseed, but not counting olive oil), and 21 per cent. of the mineral waters. It is a noticeable fact that the United Kingdom has little or no share in the importation of varnishes, medicines, and pharmaceutical preparations, candles, soap, or perfumery, the consumption of which in the aggregate represents over 300,000*l.* a year.

### SPAIN.

The mining and metallurgical industries of Spain in 1903 are the subject of a British Consular report from which we learn that the quicksilver mines produced 30,370 tons, valued at 141,489*l.* There are thirty-one mines in Spain, employing over seventeen hundred men. Bismuth ore appears in the list of exports for the first time. The ore is obtained from the "San Sixto" mine, in the parish of Conquista, province of Cordoba, which is the only one in Spain. Operations began on November 1, 1903, and the amount produced was 2.5 tons, valued at 36*l.* It is exported from the railway station at Marmolejo, and eight workmen are engaged in the industry.

### PALERMO.

An Austro-Hungarian report on the trade of Palermo during 1903 states that the exports of manna increased from 914 quintals in 1902 to 1,308 quintals in 1903; France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary were the chief buyers. The article was neglected and prices low. The exports of citrate of lime amounted in 1903 to 7,066 quintals, being 800 quintals more than in 1902; Great Britain, the United States, and France were the principal buyers. The exports of essential oils in 1903 amounted to 332 quintals, being 200 quintals less than in 1902. The exports of liquorice-juice increased from 397 quintals in 1902 to 575 quintals in 1903. The largest quantities went to Great Britain, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary.

### ITALY.

The port of Ancona is the subject of a British Consular report, in which it is stated that 7,900 tons of sulphur from the mines at Cabernardi and Pesaro was exported in 1903, whilst the previous year the quantity shipped was 2,100 tons only. The quantity of phosphates imported in 1903 amounted to over 4,000 tons, and arrived mostly from Belgium. The Italian manufacture of colours and paints is constantly improving, but competition in the imports has of late years been accentuated between the United Kingdom and Germany, the latter sending as a rule much cheaper qualities. Tartar, argols, and wine- lees maintained a steady price during the year; the quantity shipped was over 24,000 cwt., and was consigned to France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, America, and the Netherlands. The production of honey in 1903 was good, about 5,000 cwt. being exported to Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Carbide of calcium, which is largely manufactured at the works at Terni was exported to Germany, Greece, and the Netherlands to the total amount of 600 tons. Under the heading of chemical productions are included oxides, sulphates, and alkali, and the total imports amounted to 3,000 tons; of these, 800 tons were imported from the United Kingdom. A German Consular report on the trade of Ancona states that the newly opened chemical-works endeavoured with more or less success to find a market for their manufactures abroad, including calcium carbide, which was exported to Germany, Great Britain, Greece, and India. No export business of any magnitude could be effected in bleaching-powder, doubtless owing to the high freights.

Mr. ELLIOT STOCK is shortly publishing an illustrated "History of the Society of Apothecaries," by Mr. C. R. B. Barrett. Mr. Barrett has had access to the original records of the Society, extending from 1617 to the present time.

## Adulterated Eucalyptus Oil.

By C. T. BENNETT, F.C.S., Pharm. Chemist.

IN the Trade Report published in the last issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, under the heading of essential oils, attention was called to the fact that several large parcels of eucalyptus oil have been grossly adulterated with castor oil. This adulterant was detected about three months ago in the analytical laboratories of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., and since the fact is now made public a few particulars may be added. The sample was submitted to the usual physical and chemical tests, and suspicion arose on account of the abnormally low cineol-value and relatively high specific gravity. The oil answered the actual characters and tests of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, and it appeared that similar consignments of some quantity had been sold for some time past.

The oil was normal in many respects, and the only noticeable effect of adulteration was a slightly increased viscosity. The application of pharmacopœial tests revealed nothing, but an estimation of the proportion of cineol gave a lower result than was consistent with the specific gravity. The following were the general characters of samples of the adulterated oil:

Specific gravity	... 0.917 to 0.919
Optical rotation	... 0° to +2°
Cineol-content	... 38 to 45 per cent.

A fair sample of the oil was separated into various fractions by distillation under reduced pressure. Nothing abnormal was detected in the first 80 per cent. passing over, but distillation then became very slow, and finally stopped altogether. The residue was very viscous, quite different from the slight, somewhat limpid residue which remains on distilling pure eucalyptus oil, although it still retained some eucalyptus odour. It had the following physical characteristics:

Specific gravity	... 0.957
Refractive index at 20° C.	... 1.4810

This residue was found to absorb a large percentage of potash on saponification, and glycerin was detected in the saponified liquid. On distilling destructively a portion of the residue under atmospheric pressure, an acrid liquid was obtained which gave the reaction for aldehydes, and contained acrolein. This pointed to the presence of a glyceride or fatty oil. The characters of the liquid obtained by destructive distillation were as follows:

Specific gravity	... 0.869
Refractive index	... 1.4360

It was limpid and colourless, and had an extremely penetrating smell. The adulterant was found to be soluble in alcohol (90-per-cent.), and this feature eliminated the majority of fatty oils from consideration. The oil corresponding most closely to the characters of the residue was castor oil, which usually has a specific gravity of 0.956 to 0.958 and refractive index about 1.4790. It is also soluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol. A small quantity of castor oil was then distilled, and the liquid obtained by destructive distillation found to be almost identical with that obtained from the eucalyptus adulterant. It had the same characteristic pungent and acrid odour, and its physical characters were:

Specific gravity	... 0.866
Refractive index	... 1.4345

Further experiments supported the conclusion that the adulterant was castor oil. It was found to dissolve in an equal volume of petroleum ether, but on the addition of

an excess of petroleum ether separation took place. This is highly characteristic of castor oil.

One sample of eucalyptus oil contained nearly 20 per cent. of the adulterant, while others from the same source supplied previously contained from 12 to 15 per cent. Unless specially tested for, an admixture of 5 to 10 per cent. of castor oil with eucalyptus oil of good quality might easily be overlooked.

The systematic and ingenious adulteration of essential oils, especially those used in medicine, must therefore be met by increased vigilance on the part of experts engaged largely in the analysis of this interesting but extremely complex class of bodies.

## Japan Wax.

By ERNEST J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C., etc.

SOME years ago I examined a number of samples of Japan wax, and found that no pure specimens gave iodine-absorption values above 6 to 7 per cent., usually not higher than 4 per cent. These results were in accordance with those published by Hübl (4.2), Lewkowitsch (4.9 to 6.6), Zeitel and Van der Want (8.3 to 8.5), and Allen (4.9 to 6). Quite recently, however, Bernheimer and Schiff have published figures from 10.6 to 11.3, and Ahrens and Hett give from 13.1 to 15.1 per cent. Such a rise in this very constant figure would at once suggest a change in the composition of the commercial article.

I have recently examined samples of Japan wax manufactured by the leading firm in Japan dealing in this article, with the following results:

—	1	2	3	4	5
Melting-point	50°-51°	50°-52°	52°-54°	48°-53°	49°-54°
Saponification-value ...	21.8 %	22.0 %	22.2 %	21.9 %	22.1 %
Iodine-value...	11.9 %	13.8 %	13.7 %	12.5 %	13 %
Hehner-value	89 %	90 %	90.5 %	89.5 %	90 %
Sp. gr. at 15° C.	0.979	0.980	0.981	0.977	0.978
M.P. of fatty acids ...	54°	55°	55°	54°	56°

With regard to the melting-point, it is to be noted that Japan wax has a double melting-point, and if rapidly cooled after melting this will be found to be about 40° to 42°. In the samples now examined the melting-point was not sharp, but gradual over several degrees.

The samples were not so soluble in absolute alcohol (boiling) as I had previously found old samples to be. This systematic increase in the iodine-value of Japan wax is, I think, to be explained by the following extract from Lewkowitsch's "Fats and Oils." Under Japan wax, which, strictly, should be the product of the berries of several sumach-trees, chiefly *Rhus succedanea*, *R. acuminata*, *R. vernicifera*, and *R. sylvestris*, he says (p. 755):

With the growing demand for Japan wax, the aim has been to increase the output; this is reached by mixing the press residue or even the ground berries with a certain proportion (usually 10 per cent.) of perilla oil. This practice has been on the increase during the last ten years; therefore the discrepancies in the iodine-values recorded in the table of constants are readily explained.

It is therefore most probable—is, in fact, practically certain—that the Japan wax of to-day contains a little perilla oil.

WHAT HE REALLY WANTED.—A few days since a small boy came into my shop (writes a subscriber) for 1d. worth of dye for calico. I asked him what colour; that he did not know, so I let him have "red," telling him to bring it back if not right. To-day he brought it back—what he wanted was *diachylon*.

## Australasian News.

Communicated by the Australian Staff of "The Chemist and Druggist."

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," a journal established by the proprietors of this journal, and published in Melbourne, Vic. Copies of the monthly issue can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Canterbury (N.Z.) Pharmaceutical Association.  
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.  
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

## New Zealand.

THE CENTRAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND has elected a new President, Vice-Presidents, and news members of committee, with the effect of transferring the management of the Association to the younger generation of pharmacists. Mr. W. S. Wallace, the new President, is only thirty years old, but has proved himself a successful man of business. He was apprenticed at Christchurch, N.Z., but established himself in Wellington, the capital. The new Vice-Presidents are Mr. L. McKenzie and Mr. F. Castle, both young members.

THE LICENSING ACTS AMENDMENT BILL passed through Committee in the Legislative Council on October 18, 1904, without any alteration to the proviso giving chemists in "no-licence" districts the right to sell alcoholic drinks in medicinal quantities on the certificate of a medical man. The only reference to the clause in the debates was by the Hon. Mr. Cairncross, who remarked that he did not know what was meant by medicinal quantities. An honourable member suggested 4 oz., and Mr. Cairncross replied that that would be a very fair supply for some people, but he had seen medicinal allowances by the pint and quart, so that without a definition of medicinal allowances the term was very doubtful. He could see in the future a great number of chemists rushing to start business in such places as Ashburton, Balclutha, or Chalmers, and other centres where prohibition might be carried. All they had to do was to take in company with them a doctor of so convivial a turn of mind that his medicinal allowances would be very liberal. Under such conditions, and with the right medical man as partner, a chemist should do a roaring good business.

## Tasmania.

ROUND WORMS IN STOMACH OF SHEEP.—Dr. Willmot, F.R.C.S., Veterinary Surgeon to the Government of Tasmania, in an appendix to the report of the Chief Inspector of Stock for the year 1903, deals with parasites in sheep, and especially with round worms found in the fourth stomach of the sheep. These worms are from  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in length, of a reddish tint when first found, and tapering at each end. The disease never occurs in one sheep only on a farm. The whole flock should be inspected when *post-mortem* examination has revealed the presence of the disease in one animal. Arsenic is the first remedy recommended, the doses being  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  grain, according to age and size. Liq. arsenicalis is, the doctor says, safer than mixtures made by amateurs from crude arsenic. Mix 24 oz. of liq. arsenicalis in 12 quarts of linseed tea, and give a quarter of a pint for a fair-sized lamb, very little more for a full-grown lamb, a little less for a smaller one. Turpentine is next in order of merit; it is to be given in doses of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in double its quantity of linseed oil or five times its quantity of milk. Picrate of potash, in doses from 2 to 5 grains for lambs up to 8 grains for full-grown sheep, in two or three ounces of water, is highly recommended, but is declared to be "much more expensive, and probably of little, if any, better worth," than the arsenic or turpentine.

**Victoria.**

**NORFOLK MEN IN AUSTRALIA.**—The newly elected Lord Mayor of Melbourne is Councillor Charles Pleasance, a chemist, who was born at Beccles. At a social evening given in his honour the Chairman was the Hon. F. S. Grmivade, a native of Harleston (Norfolk) and for many years a member of the Legislative Council or Upper House of Parliament. The toast of the evening was supported by Mr. H. A. Woolnough, a native of Norwich and member of the Pharmacy Board of Australia. The editor of the "Chemist and Druggist of Australia," Mr. W. G. Piper, was also present. He is another East Anglian, having been a scholar at the Middle (Commercial) School, Norwich, and received his subsequent training from Mr. Francis Sutton, of Norwich.

**Western Australia.**

**THE STANDARD QUESTION.**—The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill of Western Australia, introduced into the Legislative Assembly on September 29, 1903, consolidates the Health Acts of 1893, 1900, and two of 1902. The sections relating to the sale of food and drugs are very largely founded on those of the Queensland Act of 1900. The point of most importance to pharmacists is Clause 168, which reads, as in Queensland, that "in every proceeding under the provisions of this Act with respect to any drug the standard settled and appointed by by-laws under this Act shall be taken as the standard. Failing the establishment of a standard under the by-laws, the British Pharmacopœia is to be the standard." This will make it important to consider carefully in what points the standard for commercial purposes should vary from that of the British Pharmacopœia in the case of such articles as cream of tartar, alum, bicarbonate of soda, and so on, and it becomes a question whether ordinary commercial qualities for retail sale, as distinct from dispensing requirements, should not be specially provided for.

**Trade-marks Applied For.**

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 14, 1904.)

Geometric device; for tinning crystals. By Hughes, Chemery & Co., 54 Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, London, E.C. 266,845.

Bird device; for chemicals. By the Norddeutsche Wollkammerei und Kammgarne-Spinnerei, Domshof, 29, Bremen. 265,495.

"KIMETTA"; for a medicine. By H. T. Ommanney, 8 Cadogan Court-Gardens, S.W.

"BACKITES" ("Back" disclaimed); for a medicine. By H. A. George, 80 William Street, Ystrad, South Wales. 267,699.

"SCITOR"; for a liniment. By Sarah J. Carey, 22 Saumarez Street, Guernsey. 267,700.

"SELICITO"; for spectacles and pince-nez. By Raphael, Wheway & Redfern, Ltd., 51 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C. 267,926.

Two devices and "SANCT URSULA"; for eau de Cologne. By Johann Maria Franz Farina & Co., zur Sanct Ursula, 13 Deutscher Ring, Cologne. 262,545, 263,341.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 21, 1904.)

Device of clenched fist; for chemicals. By Gerwin & Co., 40 Summer Row, Birmingham. 267,322.

Device of a girl and an owl and the words "AUDESOL" ("Audes" disclaimed) and "OWL"; for moth paper and balls, etc., and block, ball and tablet disinfectants. By Tugwood & Wilton, 173 High Street, London, E. 266,465.

"STERILIN" ("Sterile" disclaimed); for an antiseptic compound. By the Sterax Co., Ltd., 6 Duke Street, London, E.C. 267,080.

"RHEUGOUT"; for a preparation for external application. By Nina J. Hirst, Beech House Rotherham. 267,256.

"KUREALA" ("Cure" disclaimed); for a bronchial medicine. By J. H. Milnes, 8 South Parade, Huddersfield. 267,848.

"GYNOVAL"; for a chemical. By the Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld. 268,133.

**South African News.**

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.  
Northern District Chemists' Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

**Cape Colony.**

AT AN INQUEST held on John George Hart at Wynberg, on December 10, it was found that deceased had committed suicide by taking "Rough on Rats."

MARTHINIUS LOUW, described as a Basuto and a property-owner, was remanded at Wynberg Police Court on December 13, on a charge of practising as a medical man without a licence.

CONTRACTS.—Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co., Johannesburg, have secured the contract for medicines and medical comforts to the C.S.A.R. in the Transvaal, and their Bloemfontein branch holds the same contract for the Orange River Colony section.—Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Cape Town, have secured the Civil Service contract.

SENTENCED.—Percival Grattan, *alias* Daniel O'Connor, also known as "Dr. Grattan," was before the A.R.M., Cape Town, on December 7, on remand, charged with fraud. The case had been remitted by the Attorney-General. The former proceedings were fully reported in the *C. & D.* of November 19, p. 848. Mr. Du Toit, for the defence, pleaded for mitigation of sentence, remarking that accused came from a most respectable family, and that he had been in prison for two months. The attorney also referred to his youth; and the Magistrate passed sentence of twelve months' hard labour.

THE "OLD GALLON."—At a meeting of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce on December 12 the Management Committee reported that as a result of representations from the Attorney-General regarding the regular use in certain districts of the Colony of the "old gallon" standard of capacity the committee had made investigations on the subject. It appears that all oils and other liquids imported into South Africa, whether from England or America, are delivered in drums, tins, or barrels, based upon the "old gallon" measure of capacity. This measure is one-sixth less than the imperial gallon, and it is argued that while the employment of the "old-gallon" standard continues to exist at Port Elizabeth and East London, such a practice operates adversely and unfairly against the interests of Cape Town, where the imperial gallon is recognised and in regular usage; and, on the other hand, the proceedings in this connection at the other coast ports are distinctly in contravention of Section 8 of the Weights and Measures Act of 1858, which provides that

the use of all weights commonly called "Dutch weights," as one of the lineal measure called the "ell," and the measures of capacity known as the "old gallon," and the measures of capacity called "scheepel" and the "muid" shall be abolished; and if any person shall, after the taking effect of this Act, sell by or according to any measure of capacity other than the standard gallon aforesaid (imperial gallon) such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

The committee awaits further instructions from the Chamber.

TINCTURES.—The article in the "South African News" referred to in last week's issue (page 1045) brought other replies from Mr. Ernest L. Ralling of E. L. Ralling & Co., Kloof Pharmacy, Cape Town, and from Mr. G. Darroll of A. Cleghorn & Darroll. Both gentlemen scored by pointing out to the "News" writer that all "tinctures, liniments, and articles containing spirit must, according to the Cape Medical and Pharmacy Act Amendment Act of 1899, be prepared according to the British

**Pharmacopœia.** A quotation from the B.P. monograph follows, showing that no mention is made of grape spirit. Mr. Darroll says:

You will admit therefore that it would be as correct to assert that the Cape manufacturers, many of them, use spirit of wine instead of potato and grain spirit; the one statement being equally as erroneous as the other. As a matter of fact, spirit of wine from whatever source must answer the tests of the British Pharmacopœia for purity and strength before it may be used in the manufacture of the products under dispute, and the Excise Department at home are very keen indeed on this point. So far as the rectified spirit out here is concerned, it is only within the last two or three years that it has been possible to obtain at a marketable price (and even now its variations in this respect are very great and unsatisfactory) a spirit which would answer all the tests of the B.P. for purity, and often now samples I test are not free from tannin or other impurities which are impurities the said Pharmacopœia cautions against.

Mr. Darroll further controverts the assertion that South African revenues lose 250,000*l.* a year through not taxing imported spirit, and upholds the purity and trustworthiness of English-made tinctures. In a short editorial the "News" in defence again falls back upon the words of Mr. Harry Evans regarding "wine spirit" being "spirit of wine." It sticks fast to its argument that since the Customs revenue is necessary "we may as well turn our misfortunes into blessings by using the Customs tariff to protect our own manufacturers and farmers, and that only in this way can our manufactories make a satisfactory start."

#### Rhodesia.

**FOUND DEAD.**—The dead body of Mr. Southurst, formerly manager of Messrs. Conrath & Co.'s pharmacy, was lately discovered at Livingstone by a couple of Natives. Mr. Southurst had been suffering from fever, and had been dead about twenty-four hours when the discovery was made.

#### Transvaal.

**THE PARTNERSHIP** existing between Messrs. E. P. Butler and H. Richards, carrying on business as "Cleghorn's Pharmacy" at Johannesburg, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from November 1, 1904. The business will in future be carried on by Mr. H. Richards on his own behalf and in his own name.

**THE MEDICAL BOARD.**—The election has resulted in the following being returned as members of this Board: Johannesburg—Dr. W. T. F. Davies, Dr. F. Napier, and Dr. J. Van Niekerk. Pretoria—Dr. J. A. Kay and Dr. M. S. Lingbeek. Heidelberg—Dr. E. J. Nixon. Dental Member—Mr. H. F. Briggs, Johannesburg. The Ordinance provides for Dr. Turner, M.O.H., of the Transvaal, one other medical man, and one dentist nominated by the Government to join the Board.

**THE CONTROL OF COMPANY PHARMACY** by the Transvaal Medical and Pharmacy Ordinance is, says the "C. & D. of Australasia," an advance on most Australian pharmacy laws in that it insists upon the management of a firm or company being in the hands of a partner or partners, director or directors, registered under the Ordinance. The law in Australia varies somewhat. In Victoria an amending Act, passed in 1885, provides that the word "person" shall include any corporation, whether established by charter or otherwise, and any company or society registered duly in pursuance of the provisions of any Act of Parliament. The Queensland Act, passed in 1884, provides that corporations may not represent themselves to be chemists unless the business is carried on under the actual personal supervision and management of a pharmaceutical chemist and the name of such person is set forth in every signboard, etc. The South Australian Act of 1891 provides that "any corporation or joint-stock company carrying on the business of a pharmaceutical or dispensing chemist or druggist, except under the management of a pharmaceutical chemist, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20*l.*" The West Australian Act, passed in 1894, made no provision for this particular matter, but the amending Act, assented to in December 1903, provides that a person or company registered under the Companies Act or a friendly society can only carry on the business of a chemist or druggist or of a pharmaceutical chemist by and under the personal

supervision of a pharmaceutical chemist. The New South Wales Act of 1897 provides that in every case where the business of a pharmacist is carried on with open shop such business shall be in charge of a registered pharmacist, who shall personally superintend the carrying-on of the said business.

**THE PHARMACY BOARD.**—On Tuesday, December 6, the results of the voting for three members of the new Board of Pharmacy were declared in Pretoria. There were eleven candidates (see *C. & D.*, December 17, 1904, p. 1003), and it was found on counting the votes that Mr. Robert Butters and Mr. James Herbert Dinwoodie, both of Johannesburg, had decisive majorities, while Mr. Benjamin Owen Jones, of Boksburg, and Mr. W. T. Skinn, of Johannesburg, tied for third place. Instead of the casting vote of the Colonial Secretary being given Mr. Jones was selected by the Government as one of its two nominees, and Mr. Skinn thus became the third elected member. There was a rumour in Johannesburg when the mail left that Mr. Lewis had been selected as the second Government nominee, but Mr. Lewis knew nothing about the matter. Probably Mr. J. R. Jones, of Pretoria, may get the position. The work of the Board was to commence on January 1, 1905. Mr. Butters, who has been returned at the head of the poll, has long been resident in South Africa, especially in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. He is a native of Dundee, N.B., where he served his apprenticeship with Bailie William Doig, and passed the Minor examination in 1877. He had good experience as an assistant in England before he went out to the Cape in the 'eighties. He was for some time in business in Bloemfontein, but sold out to Lennon when there was a rush to the Rand, and settled in Johannesburg. Mr. Butters was a burgher for years before there was any racial trouble, and when the Boer War broke out he was President of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal—a position which he retained until recently. He is one of the most respected chemists in the Transvaal. Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie is a Scot of a younger generation. He was a student under Mr. William Duncan, F.C.S., the Royal Dispensary School, Edinburgh, before he passed the Minor examination in January, 1889. When the war broke out Mr. Dinwoodie was in business in Johannesburg, and doing very well, but he was ordered to leave in the first week of October, 1899, and he made his way eastwards to Lourenço Marques, and from there worked round to Natal, where he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps and was attached to the field hospital at Colenso. After the war he returned to Johannesburg and reopened his premises at the corner of Bree and William Streets. Mr. Dinwoodie has taken a prominent part in drug-trade affairs all the time he has been in the Transvaal. He is afraid neither of hard words nor hard work. Mr. B. O. Jones is a native of Llandidloes, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. E. Owen of Newtown, North Wales. He qualified in October, 1885, from the Westminster College of Pharmacy, and was five years with Lamplough & Co., in High Holborn. The gold boom took him out to South Africa, where he was an assistant in Pretoria for a year; then he started in business on his own account, and in 1898 the business became B. Owen Jones, Ltd., with headquarters at Boksburg and five branches elsewhere, and with an office in London. Besides his remarkable commercial success, Mr. Jones has done well for Transvaal pharmacy as a member of the Council of the Colonial Society (of which he is at present Vice-President), and he is Mayor of Boksburg. Mr. W. T. Skinn, the fourth member of the Pharmacy Board, is a partner in the firm of Turner & Co., Johannesburg, and took a prominent part in the recent agitation against the tincture impost. He is Secretary of the Transvaal Chemists' Association. We hope to give the Government's nomination for the fifth place in a later issue.

**THE BRITISH CONSULAR AGENT** at Copiapo reports that deposits of sulphate of alumina exist in the Tierra Amarilla district, near Yeso, and a company is being formed to work them and treat the ores. It is proposed to establish calcining-works in Pabellon and refining-works in Caldera, the commercial products being sulphate, acetate, chloride, nitrate, and potash alum.

## PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

**DIRECTOR** wanted, with about £500, to join Company now being formed to take over an old-established provincial Sundry Business; qualified man preferred; to a suitable gentleman every opportunity will be given for investigation; references exchanged. Apply, with full particulars as to experience and business ability, to 89/18, Office of this Paper.

## AGENCIES.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

**A FIRM** of long standing in London, with Colonial connections, is prepared to undertake the agency for manufacturers of Chemicals and allied products. Apply, in the first instance, by letter to 38/45, Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER**, covering the Midland counties and Lancashire three times a year, has opening for one or two further commissions; a good Photographic house for preference. Full particulars, in the first instance, to A. Chapman, Commission Agent, Stone, Staffs.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.*

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

**SULPHATE OF SODA**. Crude, about 10 tons, and 1 ton per week. Offers or tenders to Salutaris Water Co., 236 Fulham Road, S.W.

**MCADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

**SHARES ON SALE** (free of all commission and subject).—173 Camwal ordinary 8/3, 26 preference 14/6; 200 Ilford ordinary 18/7½; 25 Vinolia preference £4 1s. 3d.; 50 Collins Eucalypti £1 shares (7/6 paid) 7½ per cent, cumulative preference 6/6 each (next dividend April); 100 Idris "A" preference 22/6; 100 Baiss Brothers & Stevenson preference 19/6; 100 Imperial Accident and Live Stock Insurance £2 shares (10/- paid) 14/3; 20 Meggeson preference £5; 10 Bleasdale £5 shares £3 15s.; 20 International Sponge Importers preference 18/7½.

**WANTED** (subject).—20 Vinolia preference; 15 Wilkie & Soames preference £10 12s. 6d. xd.; £400 Idris debentures £85 per cent.; 20 Bleasdales; 5 Camwal Debenture.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Highest references to Bankers and many Chemists with whom we do business. All kinds of Stock Exchange business transacted on best possible terms.

**WANTED**.—Good Book of Private Recipes for Soluble and Cordial Essences, as used by Mineral Water Manufacturers; also Chemist wishes to communicate with practical experienced Essence Maker, for mutual advantage. Address, C. E. Hirst, 66 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS** about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. Rudduck & Co., Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

**A.B.C. SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS** for Retail Business; requires no knowledge of bookkeeping. Spontaneous testimonial: "Chemists, as a rule, are wretched bookkeepers (myself included); but if they only can be brought to use your A.B.C. System, as I am doing, that reproach will certainly be removed." Write for particulars; it will cost a postcard, but may save you pounds. McQueen & Sons, Addiscombe, Croydon.

**CHEMIST** Window-fittings, second-hand, consisting 3 rows plate-glass shelves, standards, and brackets complete, 3 ft. long, 45s.; any length 15s. foot run; Dispensing-counter, upright perfume-cases each side, mirror centre to ground, 6 ft. long, drawers at back, £10; desk and perfume-cases, 50s.; 10-foot counter, 60s. Treble & Co., Complete Shop-fitters, Rectory Works, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, N.E.

**CHEMISTS' SHOP FIXTURES**.—Ranges of mahogany drawers with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing screens; counters with glass case fronts; wall-cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for chemists; second-hand; extensive stock; low prices; practical men sent to all parts. Matthews, Chemist's Fitter, 14 Manchester Street, Liverpool. Illustrated catalogue free.

**AGENTS** and Customers wanted by J. ALBERT SCHMIDT, of Solingen (Germany) for the sale of his Specialities: Manicure Articles, Face-Massage Instruments, Razors and Barber Scissors, Knives and Scissors, Tweezers, Button-hooks, Shoe-lifts, Glove-stretchers, &c.; Household Articles, for Private Houses as well as Hotels, Restaurants, Hospitals, Nurseries, &c.; the "Jacatra" Self-acting Cook; Potato Peeling and Washing Machines; Clothes-dryers; Mincing-machines; Foot-scrapers (Mats); Cask-stands, &c.

**SHOP-FITTINGS**.—10-ft. range of drug-drawers, shelving, lockers, and cornice; 5 ft. 6 in. dispensing screen, bevelled mirror centre and show-cases on each side with mahogany-top counter under; 10-ft. mahogany-top serving counter; 6-ft. wall show-case; desk and perfume-case; window enclosure; mahogany plate-glass counter-case; £40 complete.

**PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

*Re* **WILLIAM FAULKNER**, late of 815 Romford Road, Manor Park.

**ALL** persons having any claims against this estate, must forward particulars of same to me, on or before January 20th instant, after which date I shall proceed to distribute the assets.

**WILLIAM GREEN NORMAN**,  
Trustee, Town Hall Chambers,  
Stratford, E.

## College Notes.

**LONDON COLLEGE FOOTBALL CLUB**.—On January 7, at Beckenham, this club started its New Year's career by trying conclusions with the Mount Pleasant Club, a Southern Suburban League team. A shot by Browning for London was the first to find the net, but this was twice replied to by the Mounts before half-time. The latter score was increased by another goal during the second half, and this lead was maintained until dual scoring by A. Abel put the Londoners on an equal footing. The Mounts then put in some smart work in their endeavours to regain the lead, but the London defence was equal to the task, and the game ended as a draw of three goals each.

## WHERE TO STUDY.

THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS are advertising in this issue:

South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Manchester College, 225a and 227a Oxford Road, Manchester.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

West of Scotland College of Pharmacy, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.

THE IMPORTS of drugs and chemicals into the port of Reval, Russia, during 1903 amounted to 41,888½, against 68,520½ during 1902.

THE MUCH-MISSELT.—Mr. Hedley E. Dwelly, pharmaceutical chemist, Harlesden, N.W., sends us the latest spelling for permanganate of potassium. It is "Pa mag da ma potash," and looks like a little bit of Japanese.

# Exchange Column—Bargains.

## TERMS.

**1**<sup>**d.**</sup>**d.** per word with name and address. **1d.** per word if we register the address and attach a number.

**No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.**

Limited to the Advertisements of Surplus Stock, not of a Wholesale character, of Shop Fittings (secondhand), Apparatus, Photographic Goods, Books and Periodicals, Formulae, Addresses Wanted, and Articles Wanted.

**DEPOSIT.**—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6d. on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1s. if above that amount, which is payable by the purchaser.

Remittances payable to **EDWARD HALSE**, and crossed **MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED**.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

**A Gardner** Rapid sifter and mixer for 100 lbs. Durham Grove Works, Hackney.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

**Oliver and Von Marlann's** complete "History of Plants," 2 vols.; cost 30s.; new; 20s., or offers. **MILLS**, 4 High Street, Exeter.

### FORMULÆ.

**Proprietary remedies** should pay your rent.—12 well-proven formulæ, with label-matter, 21s.; 6 for 12s. 6d.; command ready and increasing sales because they give satisfaction; sent only to one chemist in any town. "RECIPES" (91/70), Office of this Paper.

**Valuable workable formulæ.**—Brooks's New-Year Offer.—Winter requisites easily made, very profitable.—Glycerine Cream, elegant, non-sticky skin-preserver; Brisco, new hair-saver and producer, has proved excellent; Glycerine-and-licorice Balm, cheap, pleasant, rapid cough-cure; Skintona, new liquid court-plaster, dries quickly and heals; Depilatory, quick, safe, and certain; Flavoco, new cure for chilblains, instant action, profitable; White Oils, inseparable, creamy, penetrating liniment; above seven for 3s. 6d., four for 2s. 6d., with instructions, post free; reduction for quantities during month; lists free; 21st year's offering. **TOM BROOKS**, Chemist, Hornsey, London, N.

### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

**Butcher's** 50s. "Midg" camera; also 2-guinea folding pocket Kodak; good condition. What offers to 15/15, Office of this Paper?

**Three 1-doz.**, two ½-doz. pkts. 12½ × 10½ Ilford p.m. bromide; April; unsoiled; 10s. the lot, carr. paid. **CUMMING**, Chemist, Crewe.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

**3½ gross** Mirella gold-paint (1s.); carr. paid 72s. per gross. Apply, 87/15, Office of this Paper.

**Dutch-drops**; genuine imported; clean; 1s. 8d. per doz., 5 doz. for 7s. 6d., post free. **DUCK**, Chemist, Cardiff.

**Eight doz. 7½d.** Keene's corn-cure, 4s. 6d. doz.; 18 Zeemo pile-cure (7½d.), 4s. doz.; 20 bottles Eau de Oarmes (Boyer), 11s. doz. **SAVAGE**, Chemist, Crouch End.

**Overstocked.**—Thompson's Nerve-tonine; 3 doz. 1s. 9d. size, 15s. doz.; 2 doz. 2s. 9d. size, 24s. doz.; one 4s. 6d. size, at 40s. doz.; carriage paid, cash with order. 80/40, Office of this Paper.

### SHARES.

**Shares for sale.**—See Miscellaneous column (p. 63).

### SHOP FITTINGS.

**Surplus stock.**—A few gross 1-oz. canons, 3s. 9d. gross. **COUNTY CHEMICAL CO.**, 28 Mashhouse Lane, Birmingham.

**Outside shop-lamp**, in fairly good condition; will be sold cheap. Apply personally, **LESLIE MARTYN (LIMITED)**, 34 Dalston Lane, London.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Teeth.**—Best diatorics; fronts, backs (2,000); sample 20, 2s., 8s. per 100. **ALLEN**, Urmston.

**Chemical-balance** and 50 medical and chemistry books, offers? **MITCHELL**, Back Manor Street, Bradford.

**10,000 10 to 12 in.** loafahs; clean; 12s. 6d. gross delivered. **BUTTERWORTH**, 180 Moss Lane East, Manchester.

**For disposal.**—2 soda-fountains, cost over £50 each; 1 Matthews £35, 1 Best £32 10s. **KNIGHT**, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.

**A Chicago typewriter**; quite new; in good order; cost £12 12s., will take £6 10s. **R. NICHOLLS**, 35 Maryon Road, Charlton, S.E.

**Materia-medica cabinet** (Wright, Layman & Umney's £2 7s. 6d.); splendid condition; offers? **MILBURN**, 12 Oromer Terrace, Leeds.

**5 cwt. pulv. lini (B.P.)**, 13s. cwt; diphtheria antitoxic serum (B. W.), 2,000 units; two 6-gal. vinegar-casks, nearly new; offers? **RIDING**, Crookes, Sheffield.

**Number of secondhand surgical instruments**, including aspirator, resection-knives, canula and trocar, tracheotomy and obstetric forceps. "INSTRU" (91/7), Office of this Paper.

**Equal to new.**—1 airtight mattress, 48 × 36; 1 do. cushion, 30 × 26; 2 do. pillows (circular), 18 in.; 1 inflator; Lynch's catalogue, figs. 601, 603, &c.; £2 the lot. **HUGHES**, Chemist, E. Twickenham.

**Surplus stock.**—4 lbs. ol. succini rect., 10d. lb.; two 1s. Fullwood's annato, 10d.; one 2s. 6d. Horn's hair-tonic, 1s. 3d.; one 1s. 1½d. Celandine, 8d.; one 1s. 1½d. bromo phosph., 9d.; one 1s. 1½d. Albert's Grasshopper pills, 8d.; one 2s. 9d. ditto, 1s. 9d.; one 4s. 6d. Rooke's pills, 2s. 9d.; one 1s. 1½d. Rackham's tonic compound, 7d.; six 2s. 6d. Jolly's Duchess pills, 8s.; one 1s. 1½d. Simco pills, 7d.; thirty-six 6d. Papier Poudre, 10s.; 4 oz. carmine, 1s. 4d. oz.; 25 oz. iodoform, XL, 1s. 1d. oz.; 2½ pulv. rad. rhei, E.L., 2s. lb.; 50 lbs. arsenic, 5s.; 2 grs. santal cap. tins, painted white, 5s. 6d. gross. Wanted, last editions *C. & D.* or *P. J.* "Pharmaceutical Formulas"; must be cheap. "CHEMIST," 127 Long Lane, Borough, S.E.

## WANTED.

**½ or 1 gal. tincture-press**; good condition. **GREEN**, Chemist, Forest Hill. **Collapsible-tube filling-machine.** State maker, 92/3, Office of this Paper.

**Morstadt cachet-apparatus.** Apply, **ROGERS**, Chemist, Wallasey, Cheshire.

**Cash-till**, Gleadhill's preferred, with coin-exhibitor. 103/40, Office of this Paper.

**Sparklet bulbs**, "B" pattern. State quantity and price, **TREMEER & Co.**, Barnstaple.

**Apparatus for distilling water by steam heat**; cheap. **SPRING & Co.**, Brigg, Lincs.

**Ince's "Latin Grammar"** and "Pharmacy." **MEARS**, 145 Devonshire Street, Mile End.

**Minor books, chemists' books.**—See last week's wants. **GOWER**, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

**Secondhand small wall glass case.** State size and lowest price, with sketch, 84/6, Office of this Paper.

**Greenish's "Mat. Med."** Green's "Botany" (or Vine's). **MARTIN**, Cotham Brow Pharmacy, Bristol.

**Dental apparatus** (secondhand), vulcanisers, flasks, &c. **FRANK BENNETT**, 315 Edgware Road, London.

**Complete first-class enlarging apparatus**; artificial light; must be cheap and good. "PHOTO" (91/07), Office of this Paper.

**Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia"** and Squire's "Pharmacopœia"; recent editions; good condition. State lowest price, **WHINERAY**, 111 Bethnal Green Road, London.